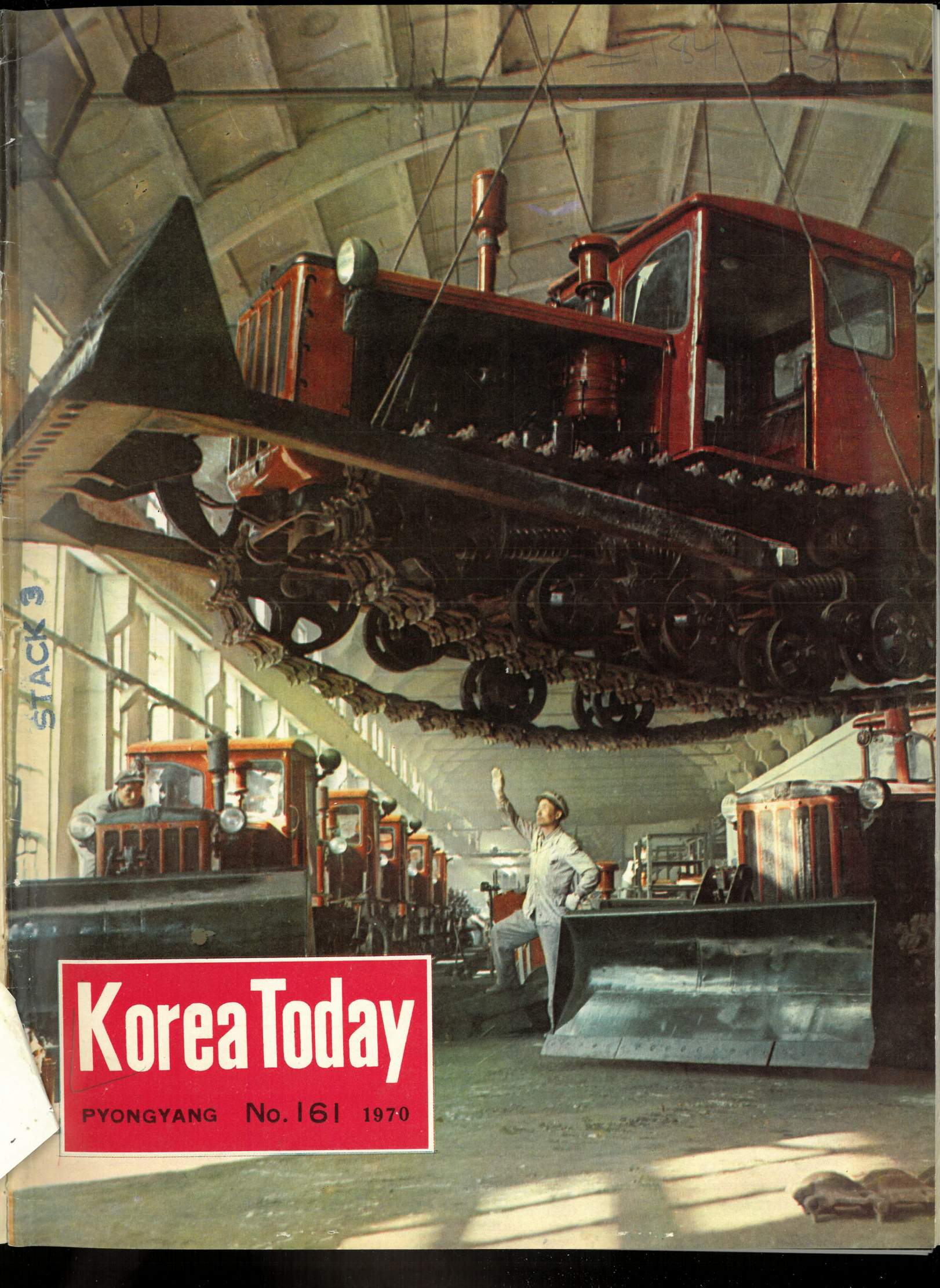
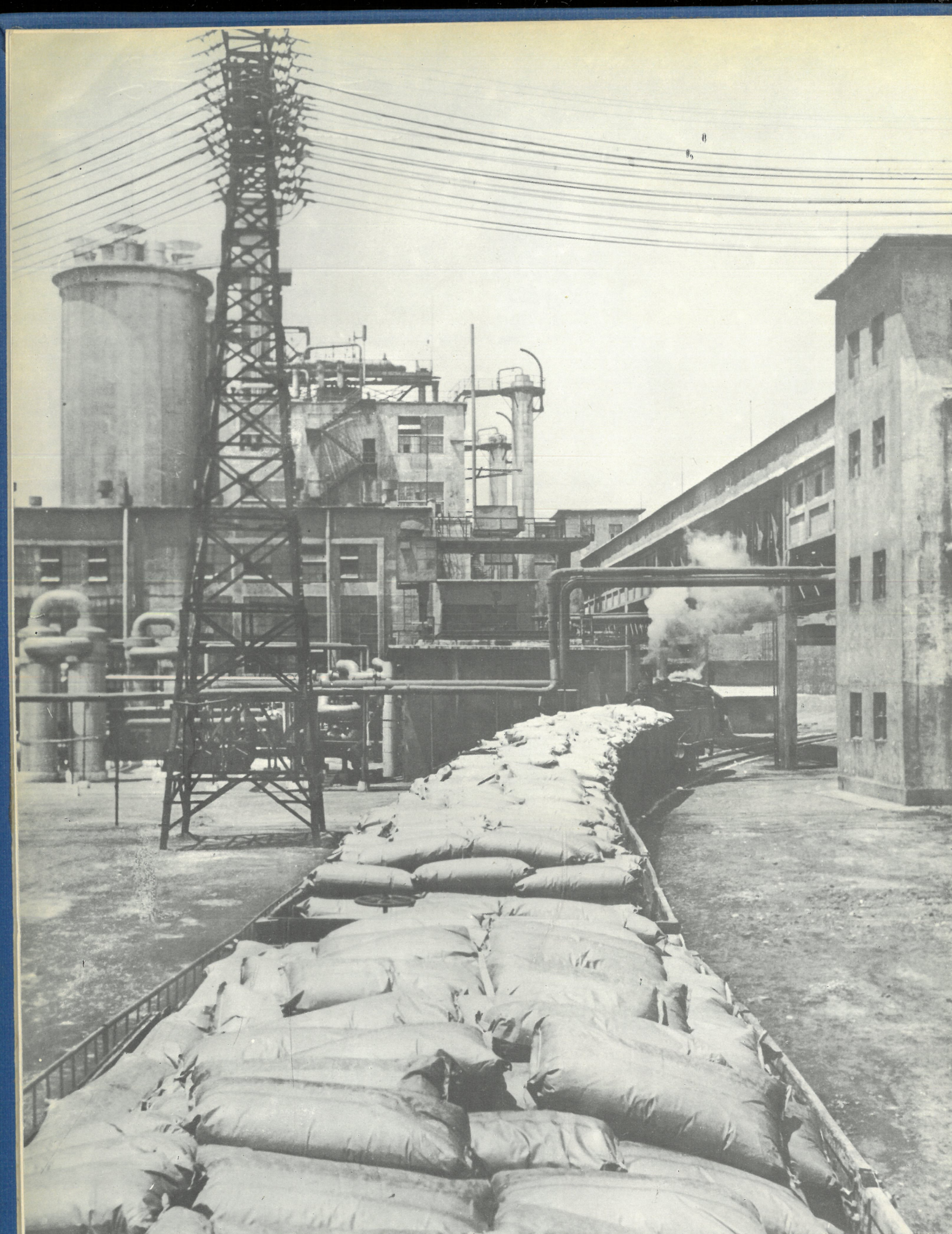




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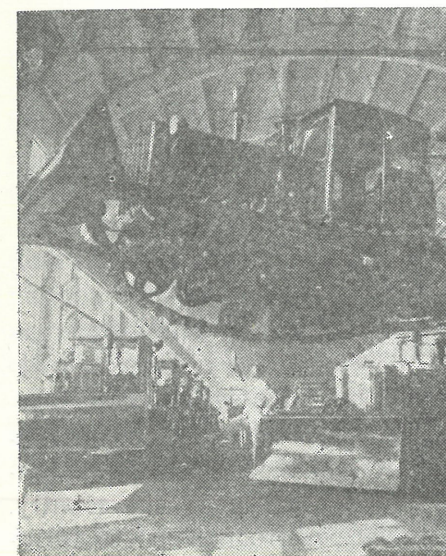
The April 17th Fertilizer Factory produces a large quantity of various chemical fertilizers suitable to the soil and crops of our country and sends them to the socialist countryside in order to step up the chemicalization of the rural economy

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FRONT COVER: The workers of the Kiyang Tractor Factory who have made active contribution to the mechanization of the rural economy upholding the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, continue to raise the flames of increased production pooling their strength and wisdom to supply more tractors to the socialist countryside

Photo by Ho Byong Sok

BACK COVER: Fighters of mechanization belonging to the land construction enterprise in Kangso county make innovations every day in river-improvement projects

Photo by Lee Myong Su

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ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS RAISED BY CORRESPONDENT OF THE LEBANESE NEWSPAPER "AL ANWAR"

KIM IL SUNG

Premier Kim Il Sung answered a number of questions raised in August 1969 by Ali Balout, a correspondent of the Lebanese newspaper "Al Anwar," who visited our country. Follows the full text of the answers.

QUESTION: Your Excellency Mr. Premier, You have achieved great and prodigious successes for the heroic Korean people.

These successes will be immortal and will serve as a beacon for the peoples who are working out their salvation by their own efforts. Also, they will serve as a guide for the peoples who want to build the best society.

Your Excellency Mr. Premier, could you tell the Arab people, through the Lebanese newspaper "Al Anwar," about the new successes to be achieved in the near future in all the political, economic, social and cultural domains under your wise leadership?

ANSWER: To begin with, let me express my thanks to you for highly appreciating the successes achieved by our people so far.

The Korean people set store by all the successes they have made in the struggle for building a new society under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, and have legitimate confidence and high pride in them. But no matter how great our victory may be, we are by no means self-complacent with it. The successes we have already scored in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work are no more than the foundation for further advancing the revolution and scoring fresh victories. We are still on the way of the revolution. We have more work ahead than what we have already done.

Our people should not only fight for the complete victory of socialism in the northern half

of the Republic but also drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea, accomplish the national-liberation revolution and unify the country. To this end, socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic should be pushed forward vigorously and the revolutionary force in the northern half of the Republic, which is the base of the Korean revolution, should be built up firmly into an invincible force in all the political, economic, military and cultural domains. This is a very heavy and difficult revolutionary task.

Although the revolutionary task facing us is heavy and difficult, the revolutionary zeal and fighting spirit of our people to cope with it is very high and their confidence in victory, too, is firm. Our people have firm confidence not only in the ideals of the distant future but also in the brilliant prospects to be realized in a few years to come.

As hitherto, so in future also, all victories of our people will be attained by thoroughly carrying out the line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence, which is the embodiment of the idea of *Juche* of the Workers' Party of Korea in all fields of state activity.

We will, in future, continue to hold fast to the principle of solving all problems arising in the revolution and construction in our country independently in conformity to the idea of *Juche* of the Workers' Party of Korea. Particularly, we will direct profound attention to arming the entire working people closely with the idea of

Juche of the Workers' Party of Korea and to further revolutionizing and working-classing them so as to rally them rock-firm around the Party and the Government. By so doing we will turn the political force of our revolution into an invincible one which no force can ever destroy.

The goal we are going to achieve in the coming few years in socialist economic construction is very huge and inspiring. In future the economy of our country will develop at a very fast tempo by relying on the solid basis of an independent national economy laid by our people through a hard struggle in the past years.

We will continue to push ahead energetically with the technical revolution in all fields of the national economy. In the field of industry, an active struggle will be waged to complete mechanization and realize semi-automation and automation in the coming few years to make the labour of the workers easier and more efficient and expand production on a much bigger scale.

There will be a great leap forward especially in the development of such heavy industry branches as the engineering industry and the metal, chemical and mining industries, and a radical change will take place also in the light industry branches including the textile, food and daily necessities industries.

At present our people are making the final charge to capture the heights of the Seven-Year National Economic Plan, a magnificent programme of socialist construction. When the Seven-Year National Economic Plan is fulfilled, our country will turn from an industrial-agricultural state into a powerful socialist industrial state and will come to hold its own in the ranks of the advanced countries of the world.

The socialist rural economy of our country will also develop very rapidly. We are planning to complete irrigation and electrification in the coming few years and carry out mechanization and chemicalization extensively and widely introduce advanced methods of farming by vigorously pushing forward the rural technical revolution in accordance with the line set forth in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country." With the realization of this plan the peasants of our country will be freed to a greater degree from the arduous and difficult labour from which they have suffered over thousands of years, and will become able to do farming in an easy, enjoyable and efficient way with up-to-date farm machines and diverse che-

mical fertilizers, weed killers, vegetable growth stimulants and other agricultural chemicals. Not only that, with the rapid growth of the output of various agricultural produce including grain and animal products, our country will become more affluent in food and will be in a position to supply the working people with sufficient non-staple foodstuffs including meat, eggs and vegetables.

Our science and culture will also advance more rapidly as the political and economic might of the country increases. Research work will be carried on actively by the scientists and technicians to solve various scientific and technical problems arising in the building of a more *Juche*-oriented industry and a more developed socialist agriculture, and the state will take measures to enable a far greater number of youths and working people than now to receive higher education, while consolidating the successes of the nine-year compulsory technical education which has already been introduced. Along with this, a vigorous struggle will be waged by the entire masses to categorically reject the penetration of the decayed reactionary culture of imperialism and to make our socialist national culture effloresce more brilliantly.

When these goals are achieved in all domains of politics, economy and culture, the political and economic might of our country will be augmented incomparably and our science and technology, literature and art will be developed onto a new, higher plane, while our people enjoy a more abundant and cultured life.

It is true that the aims we are going to attain are very high and we have many difficulties ahead. We are building socialism under the difficult circumstances in which our territory is divided into the North and the South and the manoeuvrings of U.S. imperialism and its stooges to unleash a new war are becoming more pronounced every day. Under these conditions, the building of the economy and culture in our country cannot but be hindered to a certain degree and meet with various difficulties.

But our people who have been tempered in the trials of the revolutionary struggle and have the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, will courageously pull through all these difficulties and will certainly carry out all the revolutionary tasks confronting them with credit, firmly grasping the rifle in one hand and the hammer and sickle in the other.

QUESTION: The friendly Korean people who enjoy your inspiring leadership have clearly proved that the U.S. bandits cannot deprive the Korean people of their national sovereignty or dampen their desire to drive out the colonialists and unify their country in the near future.

Your Excellency Mr. Premier, do you think that U.S. imperialism is planning a new aggression against the heroic Korean people?

ANSWER: The aggressive manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists in Korea are already widely known to the world. Out of their brigandish ambition to seize the whole of Korea and use it as a springboard for invading Asia and the socialist countries, the U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into their complete colony and military base of aggression and continued their manoeuvrings of aggression and war provocation almost every day against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for more than 20 years from the first days of their crawling into South Korea till now.

The U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres to launch a new war in Korea have become more intensified particularly in the last few years.

The U.S. imperialists already had enormous aggressive military potentialities in South Korea and, of late, are further stepping up their augmentation. They illegally shipped into South Korea large quantities of tactical nuclear weapons and guided missiles and various other types of weapons of mass destruction in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement and, some time ago, again brought a large reinforcement of fighter-bombers to the military bases in South Korea and even newly organized what they call the 71st task fleet with scores of war vessels including a nuclear-powered aircraft-carrier and large-size battleships and deployed it in the waters off the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

U.S. imperialism is largely increasing the numerical strength of the South Korean puppet army and further strengthening its military technical equipment. Particularly, the U.S. imperialists have created the so-called "Homeland Reserve Force" with the aim of further increasing the local mercenaries in South Korea, and pressganged a huge number of South Korean youths and middle-aged people into it and are hurrying with its full arming.

Various military bases and military installations are also multiplied in a big way in South Korea.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists are more

frantically perpetrating military provocations against the territory of the northern half of the Republic. Owing to this there is not a single day when gun-firings do not take place along the Military Demarcation Line.

As was exposed in full through the incident of the U.S. imperialists' armed spy ship "Pueblo" in January last year and the incident of the shooting down of their large-size spy plane "EC-121" in April this year, the U.S. imperialists perpetrate their espionage activities more openly against our country.

Today the U.S. imperialists have established "wartime structure" throughout South Korea, issued emergency mobilization orders to the U.S. troops occupying South Korea and to the South Korean puppet army and entered a "special alert" while reinforcing the armed forces along the frontline.

All these facts show clearly how frantically the U.S. imperialists are working to unleash a new war of aggression in Korea.

Owing to the naked aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, the situation in Korea is extremely tense and a dangerous situation has been created in which war may break out at any moment in our country.

No military threat on the part of the U.S. imperialists, however, can frighten the Korean people. If the U.S. imperialists and their stooges unleash a new war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the end in defiance of the patient efforts of our people to prevent war and maintain peace and the unanimous condemnation of the peace-loving people of the world, the Korean people will rise as one in a sacred war to safeguard their beloved country and revolutionary gains and will completely annihilate the aggressors.

QUESTION: The imperialist and colonialist press and news agencies try to impair the good relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Soviet Union, and China, clamouring that your young country is leaning on one side in the dispute between the two great socialist powers.

What effect do you think the continuance of this dispute can have on the unity of the socialist countries in the struggle against world imperialism?

ANSWER: As you have correctly pointed out, it is nothing but a foolish trick to create antagonism and drive in a wedge between our country and other socialist countries that the imperialists and their reptile press are prattling that our country is on the side of this or that

country in the differences between the socialist countries. There is nothing strange about the fact that such a mean trick is employed by the imperialists and the reactionaries of all hues in the world, who hope the differences between the socialist countries will widen, and are perpetrating all sorts of crafty machinations to weaken and undermine the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries.

The Marxist-Leninist parties are independent and autonomous by nature. As the Communists are fighters who struggle for the emancipation of the working class and working people in their own countries and for the freedom and liberation of the peoples throughout the world out of their faith in Marxism-Leninism, they hold fast to their independent conviction and fight on for it unyieldingly in any adversity. If the Communists lose independence and autonomy and follow in others' steps, they cannot have principle and consistency in their lines and policies, and this, in the long run, will not only spoil the revolution and constructive work in their own countries, but inflict a great loss on the advancement of the international communist movement and the world revolution.

Our Party that is guided by the idea of *Juche* in its activities, is a revolutionary party that adheres solely to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and determines all its lines and policies independently to suit the actual conditions of our country. Our Party unfolds its struggle against imperialism or opportunism of all hues not implicitly on orders or instructions from anyone but always on the basis of its own faith. Firmly maintaining independence in our activities in this way, we endeavour to unite with friends fighting for the common goal on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and learn from their experiences if they are worthy of learning, which conform with Marxist-Leninist principles and suit the actual conditions of our country. The fraternal parties, too, fully understand this position of our Party and consider it correct.

With no crafty machinations can the imperialists and reactionaries impair the independent, principled position of our Party and Government and weaken the unity between our country and other socialist countries.

As for the differences between the socialist countries, they are, in all cases, ideological and theoretical differences existing between class

brothers who have the same political and economic basis and fight against imperialism and colonialism for the common goal of building socialism and communism. These differences do not express antagonistic contradictions as those between the imperialist countries or between countries with differing social systems, but are temporary differences which arise from different views on such questions as to how to appraise the present times, how to fight imperialism and support the liberation struggle of the peoples, due to the different historical and geographical conditions of each socialist country, different national duties and different understanding of Marxism-Leninism.

In the course of the joint struggle against imperialism, the peoples of the socialist countries will eventually overcome their differences and march forward shoulder to shoulder in their battle for the victory of the common cause of building socialism and communism.

QUESTION: Your Excellency Mr. Premier, you are probably well aware that the Arab people are suffering from the continued aggression by Israel, an aggressor country, and its patron, the United States, and that more than two million Arabs have been driven away from their native land.

Could you please tell us your opinion about the Middle East crisis?

ANSWER: The Middle East crisis has resulted from the aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists who, putting up the Zionists as a "shock force," are trying to suffocate the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle mounting among the Arab people and bring this area under their yoke. And it is entirely because of the brazen aggressive machinations of the Israeli aggressors and their manipulators, the U.S. imperialists, that the crisis has not yet been solved and the situation in the Near and Middle East still remains tense.

The anti-U.S., anti-Israeli struggle waged by the Arab people today is a righteous struggle for safeguarding national independence and dignity, for restoring the usurped Arab territory and accomplishing the Palestinian people's cause of liberation.

The Korean people resolutely condemn the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists for their aggressive manoeuvres in the Near and Middle East, fully support the Arab people in their just struggle and express firm solidarity with them.

QUESTION: Your Excellency Mr. Premier, you triumphantly organized and led the guerilla warfare a-

against the Japanese invaders and fought for 15 long years, thereby bringing a great victory to the Korean people in the end.

Today the Arab people of Palestine have begun their liberation war in the occupied areas following the path you opened up.

Then, what advice could you give the Arab guerillas from the experience of your glorious struggle?

ANSWER: It is the most correct way of achieving freedom and liberation that the Palestinian people have turned out in the guerilla struggle with arms in their hands against the U.S. imperialists and their faithful stooges, the Zionists.

You have asked me to give some advice to the Arab guerillas, but I would like to tell you briefly about our experience of struggle rather than giving advice.

As you know, the fine sons and daughters of the Korean people had waged an arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle for 15 long years under the leadership of the Communists and defeated the Japanese imperialist aggressors, thereby accomplishing the historic cause of the country's liberation. The anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people was the highest form of national-liberation struggle to resist the counter-revolutionary force of arms with the revolutionary force of arms. In the course of this struggle we underwent lots of trials and gained valuable experiences as well.

Our experience shows that the oppressed people should wage a resolute struggle against the oppressors in order to achieve the country's liberation and national independence, and that the armed struggle is the most active and the most decisive form of that struggle.

History does not yet know an instance that the imperialists made a gift of independence to the colonial peoples or a fact that a people deprived of their country received independence from others without rising and waging a struggle themselves. That is why in order to restore the lost country and achieve genuine freedom and independence for the nation, the oppressed people need to thoroughly discard all illusions about imperialism. Only by an active struggle against imperialism, can the oppressed people advance the revolution and accomplish the cause of liberation.

The imperialists leave no stone unturned to maintain their colonial rule and, with the approach of their doom, they become all the more desperate. The imperialists suppress the libera-

tion struggle of the colonial peoples in a sanguinary way by using all machines of power and violent means at their disposal. That is exactly what the Japanese imperialists did in Korea before. Therefore, the Korean Communists had to rise in arms and fight for the restoration of the fatherland and we won victory after waging a long, arduous armed struggle. Violence should be countered with violence and counter-revolutionary force of arms should be smashed by revolutionary violence. The experience of the people's liberation struggle shows that a struggle which begins on a small scale develops gradually into a massive struggle and can emerge victorious in the end. We are firmly convinced that the Palestinian people who have embarked on the road of liberation struggle with arms in their hands will certainly win victory if they have firm confidence in victory and stubbornly carry on the armed struggle to the last in all areas, whether the scale of the struggle is big or small.

To ensure steady growth of the revolutionary forces is one of the basic conditions for winning victory in the revolutionary struggle. In the whole course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, therefore, we set it as the most important task to build up the revolutionary forces of our own and endeavoured energetically to that end.

Our primary concern was directed, first of all, to strengthening the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army politically, ideologically and militarily in order to consolidate the revolutionary forces. We endeavoured to ensure the organizational and ideological purity and unity of purpose of the anti-Japanese guerilla ranks and equip all the guerillas with the firm consciousness of *Juche*, ardent patriotism and the spirit of warm revolutionary comradeship and voluntary discipline. Also, we improved the military equipment of the Guerilla Army with weapons captured from the enemy in the course of incessant battles with him and further expanded and developed the guerilla ranks.

While strengthening the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, we strove to lay the firm mass basis of the revolution and unite all the masses who loved the country and nation to organize and mobilize them to the revolutionary struggle.

In view of the fact that the armed struggle

was being waged in the form of guerilla warfare, it was a very important question to strengthen the ties between the anti-Japanese guerillas and the broad sections of the people, induce the people to render support and encouragement in every way to the guerillas and actively organize and mobilize them to the anti-Japanese struggle.

Under the slogan of "As fish cannot live without water, so the guerillas cannot live without the people," the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army strove for closer bonds of kinship with the people at any place and at any time, and worked to rally all the anti-imperialist forces around the armed struggle and combine the armed struggle with diverse forms of mass struggle under the correct strategical and tactical leadership. The founding on May 5, 1936 of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the first organization of the united anti-Japanese national front in our country, was an event of epochal significance in the work of consolidating the mass basis of the revolution. With the founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the united anti-Japanese national front movement developed more organizationally, systematically and

rapidly on a nation-wide scale in close combination with the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and it became possible to organize and mobilize all the anti-imperialist forces dynamically to the struggle for the liberation of the country.

The strengthening of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, consolidation of the mass basis of the revolution, close combination of the anti-Japanese armed struggle with diverse forms of mass struggles—all this constituted an important factor making for our victory in the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle.

Victory will be hastened if the Palestinian people further strengthen their armed guerilla force organizationally, ideologically and militarily, lay the solid mass basis of the struggle, rally all the revolutionary and the mass organizations firmly so as to cement the unity of the revolutionary forces and, further, vigorously wage the anti-U.S., anti-Israeli struggle on a nation-wide and on an all-Arab scale in firm unity with the entire Arab people.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I sincerely wish the Palestinian people greater victories in their guerilla struggle for the liberation of the country.

Under the Uplifted Banner of Juche

The strength of the people, who are the creators of history, is boundless. That strength remakes nature and society and renovates the world. But not every people can wield all their strength.

Thanks to the great revolutionary thoughts and sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, our people could wield their boundless strength and bring forth creation and prosperity, leaps and miracles on this soil.

It happened on the very day when we, having worsted the U.S. imperialist aggressors, had the parade of triumph in Pyongyang, Red capital of the Korean revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, with the scheme of new struggles of the postwar rehabilitation and construction in mind, stopped by a dugout on the bank of the river Taedong-gang in Pyongyang where not a house could be found intact.

At that time, right in front of the dugout, a youngster was writing out a wall gazette of the Young Pioneers' Corps of his school.

After a short perusal of the wall gazette, he stepped nearer towards the youngster and asked: **"Our school, with our own hands! Who composed this slogan!"**

To his affectionate inquiry the youngster answered in a clear voice:

"Father said, we'll restore our factories with our own strength as the respected Marshal taught us at the square today. So... We Pioneers, too..."

Fatherly Leader patted the youngster on the head, and said to the accompanying cadres:

"You see, the new force of Korea, which has beaten back the U.S. imperialists, wells forth also from this dugout. Korea beams out of the eyes of this boy!"

After a short meditation he said further: **"Let's roll up our sleeves and try as we have made up our minds."**

Korea, where the people look up to the Leader

and follow him, and the Leader leads the people to victory and glory, and creates a new history on this soil!

How was it possible that we Koreans could smash the U.S. imperialist aggressors who were bandying aloud about their being the "strongest" of the world?

How was it possible that Korea could become such a dignified country which settles all the problems with its own brains and strength even amidst the raging waves.

How, with what strength, could Korea, where towns and villages, mountains and even rivers were burnt down and even birds had lost their nests, rise again and build up such a powerful independent national economy, brilliantly flourish socialist national culture, and build up steel-strong national defence capacity?

The source of force which gives birth to all the prosperity and leaps, creation and innovation is the great idea of Juche of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea of Juche is Marxism-Leninism which has been creatively applied to the specific realities of our country and developed, and great revolutionary thought which always leads revolution and construction to the victory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"We formulated our policies independently by creatively applying the Marxist-Leninist principles to the specific realities of Korea and enlisted the inexhaustible creative potentials of our industrious and talented people and the rich domestic natural resources in the carrying out of the policies. That is why we have been able to build a socialist state independent in politics, self-sustaining in the economy and self-defensive in national defence in a short period of time."

"Our Party's line of strengthening the political, economic and military might of the country in every way by doing everything in our power, is the most correct way of expediting the victory of the Korean revolution." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 535.)

The independent standpoint and the principles of self-reliance, by which we always take up the responsibility for our own problem and solve it independently relying on our own strength, the creative standpoint of applying Marxism-Leninism to historical conditions of our country and our national characteristics and developing it—this is none other than Juche which gives birth to our boundless strength.

This means to think with our own brains about all the lines and policies for the revolution and construction and lay them down in conformity to our reality and carry them out with our own strength.

It goes without saying that we do not reject good experiences of fraternal countries. We learn from them so far as they suit our reality. But we assume a critical attitude towards them, and do not swallow them undigested.

Flunkeyism and dogmatism that worship others, go blindly on their track and follow what they are doing, always slip into national nihilism and take the way to national ruin and quislingism.

Historical experiences clearly show that if a nation slips into flunkeyism the country goes to ruin, and if a man does so, he becomes an idiot.

Our Party's idea of Juche proceeds from the proposition that masters of the Korean revolution are the Koreans and that success in the Korean revolution is none other than a contribution to world revolution.

Revolution breaks out in accordance with the law of a class struggle as a result of internal contradictions of a given country and is carried through by the force of the people themselves of that country.

Being highly conscious of the fact that our revolution is a link in the world revolution and facing up to their responsibilities, our people firmly abide by the standpoint of contributing to the world revolution better by carrying out the Korean revolution well, and forcefully drive forward revolution and construction.

Hoisting high the banner of the great idea of Juche we have rushed along the road of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence, and on this way we were, and are and will be victorious.

Our great idea of Juche has deep historical roots, and it manifests tremendous vitality.

Late in the 1920's, the masses of the people of our country including the working class had wag-

ed stubborn struggles against Japanese imperialism.

However, the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of our people could not have scientific strategy and tactics and lines of struggle and attain the objective, because there was no leadership of an excellent leader.

Precisely in such a time Comrade Kim Il Sung led the van of Korean revolution, with the destiny of the country and the people on his shoulders.

On the basis of a scientific analysis of the revolutionary situation and all the foregoing struggles, he set forth the revolutionary line of Juche that masters of Korean revolution were the Koreans and that Korean revolution could be carried out only by the strength and struggle of the Korean people themselves, and definitely led the Korean revolution to victory.

From that time the Korean people, being based on the Marxist-Leninist strategy and tactics, victoriously carried on the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle, beat back Japanese imperialism and restored the country in the end.

The great idea of Juche initiated by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the days of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle of 15 long years, has become a precious theoretical basis in our post-liberation revolution and construction, and a firm guarantee for all our victories.

Following the liberation Comrade Kim Il Sung saw through the specific reality that the country was divided owing to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and that our revolution became arduous and complicate, and had a far-reaching insight into the Korean revolution and promptly set forth the most sagacious and accurate line of turning the northern half into a revolutionary democratic base, and organized and mobilized our people to its materialization.

This line of revolutionary democratic base is a most thorough-going anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist line to cope with the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists who crawled into South Korea under the cloak of "liberator," and is an independent revolutionary line that the Korean people themselves should carry through the Korean revolution with the sense of responsibility.

We could smash the U.S. imperialists in the Fatherland Liberation War and emerge victorious, and in the postwar period, too, could carry on successfully the revolution and construction, because we had thoroughly carried through our Party's line of revolutionary democratic base and

promptly built up the northern half of the Republic into a firm base of the Korean revolution.

After the war, under the difficult circumstances that everything was destroyed owing to the war provoked by the U.S. imperialists, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the original line of *Juche* on the economic construction, which would ensure a rock-firm basis for an ever-lasting prosperity of the country—the line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture—and roused the people to its execution.

Upholding whole-heartedly this great line, our people resolutely and unshakably rose and dashed forward, doing the work in one or two years, which would have required ten or twenty years for others. Thus, as we see today, we could build up a firm base of the powerful independent national economy in ten years and more after the war, rapidly improve livelihood of the people and build up a steel-like national defence.

We are gallantly breaking through hardships and trials in our way, deciding everything by ourselves and settling everything with our own strength.

The standpoint of *Juche* to energetically drive forward everything in the Korean way, with the mettle of Koreans, is fully embodied also in our Party's revolutionary line of building up in parallel with the economy the national defence, which has made it possible to propel both of them all alike with Chollima spirit.

Had we made light of our economic construction because of the increasing danger of a war-outbreak, would it have been possible for us to build up such a firm base of the independent economy?

Had we not put forth our energy to the strengthening of the defence on the ground that there was no danger of an immediate outbreak of war, would it have been possible for us to smash up in time the repeated manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, standing directly opposed to us, to provoke another war?

The glorious course of our revolution and all the experiences of our life tell us that it was thorough and thorough correct to have covered the road of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence upholding the banner of the great

Juche, that this road must be firmly adhered to also in the days to come.

The course of victory and glory, which Chollima Korea has covered, is replete with brilliant exploits of the great idea of *Juche* which has made a great contribution to the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism.

Our people is now marching ahead with conviction along the way to socialism and communism clarified by Comrade Kim Il Sung in a masterly way.

The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method which have elucidated the most accurate Marxist-Leninist way of directing and administering the Party and state organs in conformity to new circumstances after the establishment of the socialist system, the Tae'an work system and the new system of directing agriculture which have embodied the former in economic management, "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," a great programme for socialist rural construction, the policy of correctly coordinating the political and ideological unity of the masses of the people and the class struggle under socialism and revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society, "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy" which has given brilliant answers to the fundamental questions of the socialist economic theories, etc.—all these profound thoughts and original lines of Comrade Kim Il Sung, which have newly clarified the way to the building of socialism and communism, have become a powerful ideological and practical weapon of the revolution and construction.

Juche! How steadfastly this great banner of revolution is leading us from victory to victory!

Chollima Korea which is rushing forward like a hurricane towards socialism and communism, with the banner of *Juche* hoisted high!

However strong it may storm, however fierce it may surge, we will solely and forcefully march along the way which the idea of *Juche* of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is pointing to, and precisely on this way—the way of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence—we will unify the country and triumphantly carry out the cause of socialism and communism.



Comrade Kim Il Sung directing the study of Marxism-Leninism among the students

Revolutionary Family of Comrade Kim Il Sung and
His Revolutionary Activities in His Early Years

(6)

Great Dawn of the Korean Revolution

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, was born into a revolutionary family at Mangyongdae, Pyongyang city (Nam-ri, Kopyong Sub-county, Taedong County, South Pyongan Province) on April 15, 1912, and spent his childhood there.

From his early days he received patriotic education from his parents, and underwent all sorts of hardships and trials together with his

parents who followed the arduous course of revolutionary activities. He grew up undergoing painful experiences of the national sorrow and sufferings borne by the Korean people who had been deprived of their country by the Japanese imperialist marauders.

At the age of six, Comrade Kim Il Sung saw the brave figure of his father when the latter was arrested and walked off by the Japanese

imperialist police at Bongwha-ri, Kangdong County for the case of the Korean National Association and observed his stout-hearted mother that day when she fought the Japanese imperialist policemen who had rushed to his house and searched it.

At the age of seven, he called on his father who was in the Pyongyang prison. His father's looks were undiscernible due to the horrible torture. He felt a bitter hatred and enmity against the enemy, Japanese imperialism, and made a firm determination to crush the enemy at any cost.

In 1919 when he was eight, there broke out the March 1st Popular Uprising. Young as he was, he followed the column of the anti-Japanese demonstrators as far as to the Potong-mun Gate in Pyongyang and witnessed the courageous struggle of the patriotic people.

From eight to twelve Comrade Kim Il Sung observed the brisk revolutionary activities of his father at Chunggang, Linchiang, Pataokou and other places and received a strong impulse to fight for the country and personally helped the revolutionary work of his father with might and main.

Comrade Kim Il Sung always carried books in his hands. He read avidly the biographies of the patriotic generals of our country as well as the great men of the world in his primary school days, and did well at school.

When he was 14, Comrade Kim Il Sung heard of his father's rearrest by the Japanese imperialists at Popyong and left Mangyongdae, his native village, and went alone to Pataokou in Northeast China travelling the distance of one thousand-ri. At that time he made a heroic resolve to restore the lost country without fail.

Recalling those days, Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"When I crossed the Amrok-gang River at the age of 14, I made up my mind firmly that I would never return before Korea regained independence. As I sang then the 'Song of the Amrok-gang River' composed by someone, a thought occurred to me of when I would be able to tread this land again and when I would return to this land where I had grown up and my forefathers lay in their graves? Young as I was, I could hardly repress my sorrow at the thought."

When he was 15, his father passed away. The death of his father was a great mental shock to

Comrade Kim Il Sung. At that time he made a firm resolve to unflinchingly accomplish the great aim of country's restoration which his father had left unfinished, and launched out on the revolutionary struggle.

In 1926 he finished the First Higher-class Primary School in Fusung and entered the "Hwasong Uisuk School" in Huatien.

The "Hwasong Uisuk School" was a political school and at the same time a military academy set up by the nationalists for the training of cadres of the Independence Army. Therefore, the chief aim of this school was education in nationalism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung tried to study hard but the nationalist education at the school was not his liking. He keenly realised that national liberation and independence could not be achieved through the independence movement and methods of struggle employed by the nationalists who had been engaged in collecting the sinews of war and were at feud with each other to exercise one's "rule" over the areas resided by the Koreans.

Comrade Kim Il Sung groped for a new path.

Around this time he devoured books on socialism and cultivated the socialist and communist thoughts.

His study of socialist literature was linked with the study of the realities of the then society and in the course of this he fully realized the limitation of the nationalists' assertion and methods of struggle. He set about striking out a new path of struggle binding together around him the progressive youth and students who were in sympathy with the communist movement.

And, as the first step for this, Comrade Kim Il Sung formed an illegal organization called the Down-with-Imperialism Union (abbreviated as T.D.) in the autumn of 1926. This signified the start of the revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The start of his revolutionary activities—it was the great dawn of revolution which would bring about a great change in the Korean revolution.

The "T.D." was a genuine, Marxist-Leninist revolutionary organization participated by reliable youth and students who were firmly determined to fight to the last for the building of socialism and communism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung defined, on the basis

of a scientific analysis of the socio-economic conditions and the class relations in our country in those days, that the ultimate goal of the "T.D." was to build socialism and communism in the future and its immediate goal was to defeat Japanese imperialism and achieve the liberation and independence of Korea.

His idea won the enthusiastic welcome of the progressive youth and students who had felt disillusion about the bourgeois nationalist movement.

Comrade Kim Il Sung thought that for the carrying out of his idea it was necessary, above all, to study the advanced Marxist-Leninist ideology and increase the strength of the organization.

However, in the remote area like Huatien County strongly affected by nationalism and removed from the progressive social trends, it was impossible to satisfy such a requirement.

Therefore, Comrade Kim Il Sung made up his mind to move the theatre of his revolutionary struggle to Kirin city.

In the autumn of 1926 fifteen-year-old Comrade Kim Il Sung left the "Hwasong Uisuk School" in mid-course and went to Fusung under agreement that he would meet in the future the members of the "T.D." in Kirin again to resume their activities.

His progressive spirit of decisively abandoning the old and taking the new and his firm resolution to give up the disgraceful "Hwasong Uisuk School" halfway without hesitation in search of the new at the age of 15 were not the qualities common to all.

In Fusung Comrade Kim Il Sung organized the Saenal (New Day) Juvenile Union, the first communist juvenile organization in our country, with his primary schoolmates and other youth and children, and published the newspaper "Saenal."

The fighting tasks of the Saenal Juvenile Union were:

To fight, above all, against Japanese imperialism for the independence of Korea for which the membership shall acquire progressive social ideology and military knowledge; to fight for national liberation and at the same time class liberation for which the membership shall break themselves away from the old nationalist thought of their parents and follow the new, progressive thought; to intensify anti-Japanese propaganda and enlightenment work among

the compatriots to awaken them politically; etc.

Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and led the youth and children energetically in order to fulfil the tasks.

As seen above, Comrade Kim Il Sung conducted revolutionary activities independently in Huatien and Fusung before he shifted the theatre of his activities to Kirin city.

The city of Kirin to which Comrade Kim Il Sung moved in the spring of 1927 was the centre of activities for the Korean Communists and bourgeois nationalists in Manchuria.

In particular, the city was a centre where were concentrated the leaders of the Korean bourgeois national movement in Manchuria in the latter half of the 1920's. And it was also in this city that the factionalists of all hues in the ranks of the Korean communist movement were bent on expanding their respective influence.

Such being the circumstances, he was able to meet all sorts of people—Koreans, Chinese, nationalists, Communists, factionalists and others—and clearly observe all hues of ideological trends.

This made him have a clear understanding of the justice of Marxism-Leninism in the contrast between the new and old trends of thought and harbor an intenser desire to delve deep into it.

In the spring of 1927 Comrade Kim Il Sung entered the Yuwen Middle School in Kirin. His school expenses were covered by Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, his mother, who, though in very needy circumstances, managed to afford them by needlework keeping deep in her heart her husband's will that she should send Comrade Kim Il Sung to middle school without fail.

Comrade Kim Il Sung studied hard sparing even a penny, mindful of his mother who was undergoing much sufferings.

He exerted all his energies in absorbing the Marxist-Leninist thought.

He devoured many books which he wanted to read after he was elected student chief of the school's library.

It was in those days that Comrade Kim Il Sung read with avidity books on Korean history, "Communist Manifesto," "The Capital" and other Marxist-Leninist classics as well as revolutionary literary books. He also read critically the books written in the period

Creative Thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung on Commodity Production and Law of Value in Socialist Society

Comrade Kim Il Sung's brilliant works "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy" gives a perfect, scientific elucidation to the important theoretical and practical problems awaiting a correct solution in the building of socialism and communism, an untrodden path, thereby opening up a new clear vista of socialist and communist construction.

In his works Comrade Kim Il Sung expounded in a masterly way the problems of correlations between the scale of the economy and rate of production growth in socialist society, the peasant market in socialist society and the way of abolishing it, as well as commodity production and the law of value in socialist society in general.

The problems on commodity production and the law of value in socialist society were raised as an urgent question to be tackled in the field of theory and practice of socialist economic construction and one of the cardinal questions which decide the issue of socialist construction. But no one has so far furnished a correct answer to them.

These problems were perfectly expounded for the first time by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people and an outstanding Marxist-Leninist theoretician.

of bourgeois enlightenment.

In the course of this, he deeply realized the contradictions of class society and firmed his resolve to follow the road of revolution for overthrowing old society and creating new one.

In the meantime, he organized the reading parties in secrecy among the students and widely disseminated Marxism-Leninism among the youth and students.

Comrade Kim Il Sung who had thus grown up into an ardent young Communist came to analyze and criticize with perfectly scientific and revolutionary theories the limitation and weakness of the bourgeois national movement.

It is true that the independence army move-

(1)

In his works Comrade Kim Il Sung gave an original and perfect answer to the question of the grounds that give rise to commodity production in socialist society and of the conditions and time of its withering.

Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidated in an original way that conditions giving rise to commodity production in socialist society are the social division of labour, the public and the co-operative ownership of means of production, the private ownership of consumer goods and foreign trade. And he established an entirely new proposition that when the period of transition from capitalism to socialism is over and co-operative property is turned into property of the entire people there will not exist commodity production, if foreign trade is not taken into consideration.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's classical elucidation of the conditions that give rise to commodity production in socialist society and the law of its withering gives a clear answer to the questions as to what position should be taken towards the commodity-money relations existing in socialist society and how and in what direction they should be utilized.

ment conducted by the nationalists had it as its goal to oppose the foreign aggressive forces and achieve the political and military independence. But the aim of this movement was to establish a capitalist system based on the exploitation of the masses of the people, since its leadership was in the hands of those men of nobility and petty bourgeois origin who were aspiring after capitalism, and the feudal ideology was also strongly manifested in it. What was worse, the movement was also affected by flunkeyism and the principle of non-resistance. So it was doomed to collapse.

Having synthesized and analyzed those facts, Comrade Kim Il Sung was convinced that the

The commodity-money relations under socialism are the social relations which exist not in the whole period of the low stage of communism but only in the transition period. They should never be expanded in the course of socialist construction. And at the same time, they should be correctly utilized as long as there is the differentiation of ownership under socialism, for commodity production is carried on its basis under socialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung gave an answer in a masterly way to the question in dispute of whether or not the means of production is a commodity in socialist society.

Clarifying in an original way in what case the means of production is a commodity and in what case not in socialist society, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The data as to in what case the means of production is a commodity and in what case not in socialist society, should also be found in the differentiation of ownership. In socialist society the means of production, even when shifted to other places, is not a commodity as long as it does not change hands, and it is a commodity when it changes hands." ("On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy," English ed., p. 15.)

This teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidates that the question of whether the means of production is a commodity or not should not be handled in the same breath but according to the concrete cases of circulation of the means of production and the right solution of this question should be found precisely in the differentiation of ownership. Profound scientific thought underlines his elucidation.

Basing himself on this thought Comrade Kim Il Sung expounded anew that in socialist society, too, when a means of production is exchanged between the state and the co-operative ownership or within the bounds of co-operative ownership it is a commodity and when it is exported to foreign countries it is also a commodity.

nationalists could never be the leader in the national-liberation movement of Korea and that bourgeois nationalism was nothing but an old legacy that had lived its day.

He firmly believed that Marxism-Leninism was the most revolutionary and scientific theory which illumines the road to the complete class liberation of the oppressed and exploited labouring masses and to the attainment of the national independence of the peoples of all the colonial countries, and which indicates the path to the building of mankind's ever-prosperous ideal society where exploitation and oppression are abolished for ever and freedom and equality prevail, where the power

dity.

Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a new scientific elucidation that when means of production are transferred between the state enterprises in socialist society they are not commodities but merely assume the form of commodity.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"It would be right to say that the means of production which are transferred between the state enterprises according to the plans of equipment and material supply and of co-operative production are not commodities, but assume the form of commodity, and, accordingly, that in this case the law of value does not operate in substance as in the case of commodity production, but in form." (Ibid., p. 17.)

As was clarified by Comrade Kim Il Sung commodity is a thing produced for the purpose of exchange, that is, for sale to certain users and its ownership is completely transferred in the course of sale. Accordingly, in view of the scientific formulation of the essence of commodity the equipment and raw and other materials transferred between the state enterprises cannot be commodities.

Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly elucidated that the transference of the means of production between the state enterprises is the planned supply of the means of production within the bounds of the state ownership and that such means of production can never be commodities.

By intelligently clarifying under what conditions and by what socio-economic causes the means of production transferred between the state enterprises are not commodities, but assume the form of commodity, Comrade Kim Il Sung newly perfected the Marxist-Leninist theory on the means of production in the form of commodity in socialist society.

Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward a creative thought that as each state enterprise, for its independence in management based on business-accounting system, operates in managing those

and all the material wealth belong to the working people, and genuine national culture effloresces.

He felt certain that the strict adherence to this course steered by the historical development alone could defeat the Japanese imperialist aggressors and achieve the country's independence and national liberation.

He sought this truth in the Marxist-Leninist classics and in life and made it his thought.

As we see, Comrade Kim Il Sung received patriotic education from his parents, studied Marxism-Leninism independently in the complicated social environment, and grew up into a brilliant revolutionary and Communist.

means of production supplied by the state and running its economy as if it were under different ownership, the means of production assume the form of commodity.

When business-accounting enterprises owned by the state deliver and receive means of production, they hand them over at prices fixed uniformly on the principle of equivalent compensation and the right to use and manage them is completely transferred from an enterprise to other. Hence, the means of production transferred between the state enterprises give the impression that they were commodities.

The relations of value do not form between the state enterprises as these enterprises are all under the same ownership. But, inasmuch as transaction, though formal one, is carried on between the state enterprises, socially necessary labour spent in production, as an account basis of equivalent exchange, assumes the form of value.

The original elucidation of Comrade Kim Il Sung that means of production transferred between the state enterprises are not commodities but merely assume the form of commodity has, indeed, an epochal significance in the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory on commodity production in socialist society.

Advancing an original theory that means of production assume the form of commodity in socialist society, Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a classic elucidation as to why should the state enterprises be granted independence in management, and why should equivalent values be strictly accounted in transactions between them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"That has something to do with the specific feature of socialist society which is a transitional one. In socialist society the productive forces have not yet developed to such an extent as each works according to his ability and each receives according to his needs. And not all people possess so high a degree of collectivist spirit as to hold dear and take responsible care of state properties like their own.... Further, under socialism labour has become, of course, an honorable and worth-while thing, but not yet life's prime requirement as in communist society. Precisely all these things require that under socialism equivalent values be strictly accounted in transactions between the enterprises, though they are all alike state-owned." (Ibid., pp. 18-19.)

This teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung manifests his original thought that the socio-economic reason why should the state enterprises have relative independence and why should means of production be delivered and received by them on the basis of accounting equivalent values though they are not commodities precisely lies in the specific feature of socialist society, a transitional one.

This original thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung is a scientific thought based on the profound

Marxist-Leninist analysis of the level of the development of productive forces and distribution, the level of ideological consciousness of functionaries and working people and the nature of labour.

In socialist society the productive forces have not yet developed to such a level as distribution is made according to the needs of the people, ideological remnants of the exploiter society—not to hold dear state properties like their own—still remain in the minds of functionaries and working people, and labour has become an honorable thing under socialism but not yet life's prime requirement. This requires that corresponding methods of management of the state enterprises be adopted.

In other words, there should be methods of management that would stimulate the people to practice thrift and solicitude for state properties and make them participate in work actively and devotedly. Such a requirement can be met only when enterprises, though they are state-owned all alike, should shoulder material responsibility within a certain scope and they be granted independence in management.

Only when relations are established in the state sector in such a way as to give the state enterprises independence in management, make them to deliver and receive goods each other on the principle of equivalent values and bring a certain profit to the state after they recover the costs spent in their products, would the state enterprises take good care of state properties, fight against such phenomena as to build happiness at the expense of others, and redouble their efforts to produce more goods.

All this shows that in view of the specific feature of socialist society, a transitional one, to grant the enterprises independence in management, though they are in the state sector, and to deliver and receive means of production according to a strict account on the principle of equivalent values are an indispensable demand for strengthening and developing the state ownership—ownership by the whole people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced a brilliant theory that, because of the specific feature of socialist society, a transitional one, independence in management is granted to the enterprises within the state sector, and that it brings enterprises into correlation with each other as if they were under different ownership and there emerges the form of commodity on such relations.

It was clarified in a perfectly original way by Comrade Kim Il Sung that socialist society, a transitional one, presupposes that there exist the substantial commodity-money relations and the formal ones that fell away already from the former virtually and that both are organically linked with each other in the course of the unified social reproduction. This marked a radical turn in the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory

on the commodity-money relations under socialism.

(2)

In his works Comrade Kim Il Sung also gave a perfect and comprehensive exposition to the problems of the operation and utilization of the law of value in socialist society.

Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a creative thought that when those things produced and transferred are commodities, there the law of value operates in substance, but that when means of production assume the form of commodity like those transferred between the state enterprises, there the law of value operates also in form.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"It would be right to say that the means of production which are transferred between the state enterprises... are not commodities, but assume the form of commodity, and, accordingly, that in this case the law of value does not operate in substance as in the case of commodity production, but in form." (Ibid., p. 17.)

Comrade Kim Il Sung's classic formulation of the operation of the law of value in form under socialism serves as the true key to solve in an all-round way the problem of the operation of the law of value under socialism. It is self-evident that no one can find it possible at all to elucidate the problem of operation of the law of value if he tries to do so bearing in mind only one case where the law of value operates in the proper sense of the word, despite the fact that there exist commodity and the form of commodity under socialism. This is precisely the case with the studies which have so far been made of how the law of value operates in socialist society.

No one, therefore, has ever been able to give a proper elucidation to the question of operation of law of value in socialist society.

It is Comrade Kim Il Sung who has given new exposition as to how the law of value operates in form, and thus the question of operation of the law of value was elucidated in all-round way.

The original thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung on operation in form of the law of value is a thoroughly scientific thought that the law of value, an economic law of commodity production, does not operate but in form inasmuch as the means of production assume the form of commodities in case they are transferred between the state enterprises.

As was made clear by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the means of production transferred between the state enterprises which turn them out assume inevitably the form of commodity as long as the aforesaid enterprises are granted independence in management.

The economic laws, as known to all, reflect the essential, inevitable correlation in the relations of production.

The law of value mirrors the intrinsic, inevitable correlation in production of commodities based on a complete differentiation of ownership and in circulation of them.

Such law of value forms the relations in which ownership appears to be differentiated because of the independence in management and, therefore the means of production take the form of commodities. In that case the law of value operates merely in form, not in substance.

The operation in form of the law of value is distinct from its operation in substance. From this it follows that these two operations are qualitatively different from each other in their substances, functions and so on. The operation in form of the law of value means that a law operates in the same form as in case with the economic law of commodity production that governs the production of things and equivalent exchange of them which are carried on on the basis of the expenditure of socially necessary labour in the condition that the relation of values does not exist, that is to say, the social values and the relation of equivalent exchange based on it do not exist.

In case the law of value operates in form, the expenditure of individual labour is weighed with that of socially necessary labour but the individual value is not weighed with the social values as in case with the operation in substance of the law of value.

Basing himself upon a profound scientific analysis of the commodity-money relations completely newly formed in socialist society, Comrade Kim Il Sung gave not only a comprehensive and scientific exposition to the substantial and formal functions of the law of value, but also a perfect elucidation to the question of the utilization of the law of value under socialism.

With regard to the question of utilization of the law of value in socialist society, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"It goes without saying that in socialist society commodity production is a production of goods without the capitalist and, therefore, the law of value operates not blindly as in capitalist society but within a limited sweep, and the state uses it in a planned way as an economic lever for effective management of the economy." (Ibid., p. 14.)

This teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung makes clear the thought that commodity production exists practically in socialist society and that, precisely for this reason, it is important in economic management to make proper use of the law of value, the economic law of commodity production, though it is the economic law handed over from the old society.

The keynote of Comrade Kim Il Sung's thought on the use of the law of value in socialist society is that the plan for economic construction and its implementation should never be regulated by

the operation of the law of value and that the state of the working class should fully control the law of value and actively use it, while making it thoroughly serve to meet the requirements of the economic law of socialism, the demands of the basic economic law of socialism and the law of planned and proportionate development in particular.

This is a thoroughgoing Marxist-Leninist, revolutionary stand in using the old economic law.

While elucidating the Marxist-Leninist principle to be observed in utilizing the law of value in socialist society, Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a perfect all-round exposition to the measures for proper use of the law of value suited to concrete cases—when it operates either in form or in substance.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Namely, such means of production are not commodities in the proper sense of the word, but merely assume the form of commodity, and, accordingly, what is made use of here is not the operation of the law of value in the proper sense of the word, but the law of value in form; and in the case of the production and exchange of the means of production, the form of value is made use of simply as an instrument of economic accounting, and not the value itself." (Ibid., p. 17.)

In the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung is elucidated the creative thought that in the production and transference of means of production at the state enterprises they assume the form of commodity and the law of value operates in form on the basis of it and that, therefore, here the form of value should be properly utilized and the law of value be made use of in form.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's creative thought that a proper use should be made of the law of value in form through the form of value in the field of the production of means of production is a scientific thought that makes it possible to meet more satisfactorily the lawful requirements of socialist and communist construction to save social labour to the maximum and create ever greater value of use.

By the use of the law of value in form we mean enforcing the cost-accounting system at the state enterprises, counting the profits and expenditure in monetary form, transferring the produce between the state enterprises at the uniform planned prices of the state according to the outlays of socially necessary labour on the principle of equivalence, appraising the business activity of the enterprise through monetary indexes such as production cost and profitability, and enforcing control by won to induce the enterprise to strictly observe the state discipline and more satisfactorily carry out the state plan.

Comrade Kim Il Sung made it perfectly clear that the use of the law of value in form in the field of the production of means of production along with thorough fulfilment of the require-

ments of the law of planned and proportionate development of the national economy is the way to the most rational utilization of the material and labour resources and that it also renders it possible to lower the cost and increase the profitability and accumulations by stimulating the increase of labour productivity through the systematic lowering of the standards of material consumption per unit, the improvement of the organization of production and labour and the development of technology.

Comrade Kim Il Sung propounded the idea on the full use of the commercial form and the proper use of the law of value in form in the transference of the means of production between the state enterprises.

He taught as follows:

"In the domain of circulation, too, the commercial form should be fully utilized, while good plans of equipment and material supply are mapped out, so as to do away with the wastage of machines, equipment, raw and other materials and use them in a rational way. When we set up the material supply agencies and saw to it that raw and other materials were bought and sold through the medium of the agencies, we aimed at ensuring their smooth supply." (Ibid., p. 20.)

The teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung gives exposition to the creative thought that the accurate fulfilment of the requirements of the law of the planned and proportionate development of the national economy upon which the planned supply of means of production relies essentially should be realized more satisfactorily through the use of the law of value in form so as to thoroughly develop the national economy in a planned and proportionate way.

The means of production are supplied to the state enterprises in a planned way according to the centralized uniform plans of the state for the supply of materials. But under the condition in which the supply of materials is realized in the form of trade through the medium of the material supply agencies, the rational establishment of the scale of circulating funds and the level of the prices of machines, equipment, raw and other materials supplied to the enterprises from the state on the basis of the thorough calculation and the carrying out of the principle of equivalent exchange play a definite role to some extent in making the planned supply of means of production carried on most correctly. The use of the law of value in form in the supply of means of production in the form of trade eggs on the functionaries of the state enterprises not to make a mechanical approach to the supply of raw and other materials supplied from the upper organs according to the plans of equipment and material supply. It makes them form the habit of reexamining it from the viewpoint of practising thrift for the supplied materials, and stop purchasing unnecessary raw and other materials at random.

The idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung on using the law of value in form in the production and circulation of the means of production is a creative Marxist-Leninist economic idea that newly put forward and gave an original answer to one of the basic problems of socialist political economics and a revolutionary idea that gave a scientific elucidation to important practical problems in the guidance and management of the national economy.

Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a classic elucidation to the question of from what standpoint and on what principle should the law of value be made use of especially between the state ownership and private ownership under the condition in which the law of value operates in substance between the state ownership and other ownership.

He taught as follows:

"Most important of all in the use of the law of value is to fix the prices of commodities properly. Prices should be assessed on the basis of correctly reckoning with the requirements of the basic economic law of socialism and the law of value." (Ibid., p. 23.)

In this teaching Comrade Kim Il Sung made clear a creative idea that the Party and the state of the working class that are responsible for the livelihood of the people should adhere steadfastly to the law of value and actively use it for the systematic improvement of the livelihood of the working people in accordance with the requirements of the basic economic law of socialism.

First of all, Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the original idea that the assessment of prices of commodities should be based correctly on the expenditure of socially necessary labour.

This idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung is based on a scientific thought that when the fixing of prices of consumer goods is based correctly on the outlays of socially necessary labour, equilibrium of the prices can be more satisfactorily maintained and the socialist distribution properly done.

Inasmuch as the socialist distribution is actually realized when the monetary wages are changed into consumer goods, the correct fixing of prices based on the outlays of socially necessary labour is an important condition for properly making the socialist distribution. This also makes it possible to ensure the smooth realization of produce in the reproduction course by maintaining equilibrium of the prices.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also elucidated a creative thought that it is a Marxist-Leninist principle in the price policy of the Party and the state of the working class to assign low prices to the mass consumer goods.

The creative thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung is a revolutionary idea that the Party and the state of the working class should not reckon with the social value of the produce alone at all times for the reason that wherever commodity

production and circulation exist, there operates the law of equivalent exchange, but should see to it that low prices are assigned to mass consumer goods by deviating their prices from their values and more mass consumer goods are supplied to all the working people to steadily enhance the standards of their material and cultural life.

The idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung on assigning very low prices to mass consumer goods, goods for the children and school things is a scientific idea that embodies the lawful requirements of socialist and communist construction to evenly enhance the livelihood of the people and the law-governing development of the relations of distribution in socialist society and it is a revolutionary idea that makes clear a Marxist-Leninist principle in the fixing of prices.

As was elucidated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, this precisely means a proper use of the law of value to fit in with the essential requirements of the socialist system.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that, on the contrary, tobacco and drink, luxury goods and other things which are in limited supply as yet, should be priced higher than the mass consumer goods in order to adjust the demands for them. At the same time he advanced the idea that the prices should be fixed uniformly.

In this way Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidated the revolutionary idea that the Party and the state of the working class should not let the law of value go its own way on the plea that it operates objectively, but should make an active use of it for the improvement of the livelihood of the people, regulating the demands of the working people and developing those demands in a sound direction.

As seen above, thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung's brilliant exposition, not only the data as to in what case the law of value operates in substance and in what case in form in socialist society have been perfectly clarified but concrete, scientific ways been elucidated for properly using the law in economic construction in each case.

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The revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung on commodity production and the law of value under socialism is a Marxist-Leninist guiding idea lighting the road for utilizing most correctly the commodity-money relations to suit the lawful requirements of the development of socialist economy.

We should fully grasp the revolutionary quintessence of Comrade Kim Il Sung's creative thought on the commodity production and the law of value under socialism to correctly embody it in management of the economy and thoroughly overcome all hues of the opportunist deviations in this connection, and should further step up the socialist construction by carrying on a better management of the economy to suit the nature of the socialist system.



The Unforgettable First Meeting

CHOE HYON

It was in September 1933 that I met Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the Korean revolution, for the first time.

At that time I was a company commander in the anti-Japanese guerilla army in the Yenchi district. I received instructions from Comrade Kim Il Sung to get ready for action and come in a hurry to the Wangching guerilla base, and I left for the place.

I had joined the guerilla army more than one year before. Though I esteemed and was always longing to see him from the depths of my heart, I had had no opportunity to meet him. And now, at last, I was to meet him personally. At this thought, my joy was beyond description. And I was not the only one who felt the joy. It was common to all members of my company who were going with me.

We made the best of our way and reached Matsun in the Hsiaowangching guerilla base. We were led to the headquarters where was Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Many a water has passed under the bridge since then, but what took place at that time is still fresh in my memory.

There was a small grass-roofed house on a mound nestling to one side of a quiet valley where a clear stream was murmuring down.

The comrade who was guiding me went up to the door and announced my arrival.

Immediately a young cadre of good presence appeared.

"Ah, Comrade Choe Hyon!" said he with a broad smile on his face as he came down to the garden and pressed my hand. "How do you do!"

I perceived right away this was General Kim Il Sung, and my emotions were thrilled. True, it was my first meeting with him. But I never felt I was meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung for the first time, for I had entertained a feeling of reverence for him for a long time.

I reported him that as ordered, I had just arrived with my company.

"It's very nice of you to have come," he said. "I have been impatiently waiting for your arrival. Now, let's go in!"

Comrade Kim Il Sung entered the room holding my hand. It was a modest room. There was a low table in the middle of the room, on which lay a few books and a map spread out.

"How good of you to have come," he went on as we were seated face to face. "I've been anxious to meet you for a long time..."

His welcome was so cordial that I was quite overwhelmed.

"...When I summoned you, I meant your unit to take part in the battle of the Tungning county seat. But it is a matter of sincere regret that my word failed to reach you in time."

Comrade Kim Il Sung said that he had been back for three days from the victorious battle of the Tungning county seat. When I heard this, I was so disappointed that I felt my whole body going limp.

Feeling highly honoured at the thought of taking part in a battle which would be commanded personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung, I had hurried on my way with a firm determination to prove my worth as a combatant. Now, hearing him say that the battle was over, I felt really sorry.

"Haven't you any other plan to make an assault?" I asked him with hopes in the depths of my mind.

Comrade Kim Il Sung read my mind and said:

"Please don't feel too disappointed about it. There will be many battles in the future, too, and we'll have so many opportunities to fight together. Now, let's talk about the undertakings lying before us."

As Comrade Kim Il Sung talked to me that way, I could not pursue the subject any longer. The feeling of chagrin which had overwhelmed me with such a power dispersed by degrees.

Comrade Kim Il Sung asked me in detail about the guerilla activities and the local situation in the Yenchi district. Many of his questions were such as had never occurred to me before. And he was fully informed of all questions and had a definite plan for each question.

While I was listening to his words and telling him all about the things which I had been

thinking deeply of before, I was drawn more and more towards him, attracted by his high virtues.

After supper Comrade Kim Il Sung told me for many hours about how the battle of the Tungning county seat had been organized and fought, and about its significance.

Tungning, a township located close to the Soviet-Chinese frontiers, was one of important places from political and military point of view. In those days the Japanese imperialists had set up various military installations and reinforced their military forces in this area for the purpose of invading the Soviet Union. It was therefore of tremendous political and military significance to make a raid on the township.

In conducting the battle of the Tungning county seat Comrade Kim Il Sung set it as the major strategic aim to realize large-scale joint operations with the Chinese anti-Japanese units scattered over East Manchuria.

In those days there were a great number of anti-Japanese units (sometimes called national-salvation army) in the northeastern part of Manchuria, which had come out with anti-Japanese slogans when the warlord Chang Hsueh-liang's forces collapsed following Japanese imperialism's invasion of Manchuria. In essence, those anti-Japanese units were nationalist forces defending the interests of the landowner and other propertied classes, and their political consciousness, too, was very dim. Therefore, though they claimed that they were fighting Japanese imperialism, they failed to wage an active struggle, but were scattered and entrenched mainly in the forest areas, each holding its own ground. And misled by the pernicious propaganda cooked up and carried on by Japanese imperialism, they went the length of murdering Koreans by labelling them as "pro-Japanese elements" or Communists, thus showing a dangerous national chauvinistic tendency. To top it all, the vicious sectarians such as Kim Song Do came out with extreme Leftist watchwords, thereby causing national estrangement between the Korean and the Chinese people and providing the anti-Japanese units with a pretext for regarding the Korean Communists with hostility. Comrade Li Gwang, a faithful Communist who had been active as the commander of a detached column at the time, too, was murdered cruelly by an anti-Japanese unit led by Tung Shan-hao.

Such being the situation, it was a very difficult job persuading the anti-Japanese units and drawing them into joint operations with our guerilla army. It was indeed a dangerous task one had to run the risk of losing one's life to accomplish, a difficult and weighty task which only a revolutionary who possessed great political skill and magnanimity could cope with. Even some of us, therefore, were averse to joint operations with anti-Japanese units. But Comrade Kim Il Sung saw this ques-

tion in a different light. Even though the anti-Japanese units were loath to conduct joint operations with us on account of their class limitation and political backwardness, their aims were the same as ours in that they were fighting against Japanese imperialism. Comrade Kim Il Sung had foreseen that if only they were awaked to the validity of our anti-Japanese guerilla struggle and the advantage of our joint struggle, they would certainly follow us. Thus, Comrade Kim Il Sung had boldly organized and directed a large-scale Korean-Chinese combined operation for the first time since the formation of the anti-Japanese guerilla army.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said in the following vein:

...Of course, it was very difficult to realize joint operations with the anti-Japanese units. But this was a revolutionary task which had to be solved on all accounts and a question which could be solved. So, after we carefully considered all matters involved, it was decided that I myself should go. Accompanied by over 50 men, I went to the unit of Wu I-cheng and explained concretely the objectives of our struggle and the immense significance of the united front. At first they were dubious, but, in the end, were persuaded of the validity of our proposal. Thus, at last, we succeeded in persuading them and materializing the combined operations as we had intended...

In fact, there was no one in East Manchuria at the time except Comrade Kim Il Sung who enjoyed such a high political trust and personal prestige and had such a distinguished ability as to be able to persuade the anti-Japanese units to join us in our struggle. So, he was the only person who could carry out this difficult task with credit at the risk of his own person.

As a result, more than 1,000-strong anti-Japanese units such as of Wu I-cheng, Brigade Commander Shih and Commander Chai took part in a combined operation with our anti-Japanese guerilla units under the unified command of Comrade Kim Il Sung. Thus, the great strength of the united anti-Japanese front was demonstrated and a telling blow was dealt to the Japanese imperialist scoundrels militarily, politically and morally.

Of course, it cannot be said that they fought well in the battle from the first. Some of the men of the anti-Japanese units would show their heels at the mere sight of corn rick. In this situation our guerilla fighters stood in the forefront of the battle and supplied a model by their valiant fighting, thus inspiring courage in the soldiers of the anti-Japanese units. Moreover, when in the thick of the battle Brigade Commander Shih got wounded by an enemy bullet, his men did not care about him but ran away. He was saved, however, from the jaws of death by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Having directly seen and experienced the

superb commanding art of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the courage and noble fighting and moral traits of our guerillas in practice in the course of this battle, the members of the anti-Japanese units came to form a correct idea of our anti-Japanese guerilla army and even regarded the Communists as the best kind of people.

Analyzing the great significance of the victory in the battle of the Tungning county seat, Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

...It is of enormous significance that we have realized the united front with the anti-Japanese units in the struggle for defeating our common enemy—the Japanese imperialist aggressor. This is not enough, however. We should extend and strengthen the common front not only with the anti-Japanese units but also with the broad masses of the Chinese people. We should not forget that this is an important key to victory in our revolution...

Following this clear line set out by Comrade Kim Il Sung with regard to strengthening the common anti-Japanese front of the Korean and Chinese peoples, I directed attention to the strengthening of militant ties with the Chinese people in the course of the protracted guerilla struggle in the subsequent years.

As a result, considerable successes were achieved not only in our work with the anti-Japanese units but also, sometimes, in the work with the conscientious sections of the puppet Manchurian army.

The line of united front elucidated by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the time was not confined to the common anti-Japanese front with the Chinese people. He taught that the Korean revolution could never be accomplished by the strength of a few Communists alone, that there existed vast revolutionary forces of workers, peasants and other sections of the people who rose in an anti-Japanese struggle at home and abroad, and they should all be united in revolutionary organizations and aroused more vigorously to the struggle for crushing Japanese imperialism, and that, to this end, a stubborn struggle should be waged for the moment against the Leftist chauvinists and the Rightist capitulationists who had sneaked into some revolutionary ranks, the former trying to wreck the united front and the latter seeking to disintegrate our ranks.

...We should form and expand various mass organizations and make preparations for infiltrating the organizations of the united anti-Japanese national front into Korea on a wide scale. It is self-evident that if we fail to have a broad political vision and calculate that the Korean revolution could be brought to a victorious conclusion readily without an energetic struggle and preparations, it would be no more than a fancy....

Looking at me with his penetrating eye, Comrade Kim Il Sung said in a very grave tone.

He expounded each question very energetically in such an interesting manner, citing examples, that I listened with all my ears to him without noticing that the night was wearing on.

It was near dawn when I went to bed. But every phrase uttered by Comrade Kim Il Sung ringing in my ears, I could not readily bring myself to drop off to sleep.

The next morning an alarm was given from the guard post for a raid of the enemy. Following Comrade Kim Il Sung, I climbed to the top of the hill at the back. He deployed the unit over the height and ordered the men to wait for the enemy.

At the thought that now at last I could fight a battle under his command as I had desired, I felt my heart swelling with joy, full of confidence in victory.

Now the enemy's "punitive force" in a blue funk could not dare to come near the place where we were waiting for them, but fired at random for a long time at the mouth of the valley. Then, the cowardly enemy started setting fire indiscriminately to the corn ricks piled up in the fields.

Comrade Kim Il Sung who had been watching the enemy's movement till then gave orders to the men to mow down to the last man those enemy soldiers who were rabid setting the corn ricks on fire. Then he, looking round at me, said, "By the way, Comrade Choe Hyon, I've heard much about your fine marksmanship. Now, please show us your skill."

I had flattered myself that I was second to none in point of shooting skill. But I felt quailed before him in this matter. Repressing my throbbing heart I took up the rifle which I had always been carrying with me and aimed at an enemy soldier. The enemy soldiers were some 500 metres away from the hill where we were standing. So, it was a rather long distance not easy to hit the target from. But calmly I took sight and slowly pressed the trigger. An enemy man who, holding a torch high in his hand, was going for a corn rick tumbled down.

Comrade Kim Il Sung who was watching this beside me, said, "You're a crack shot, indeed. Now let me try a few rounds." With this, he took up a rifle personally and fired four or five shots in rapid succession. Every shot told. Seeing this, all the guerillas around gave cheers and hailed bullets on the enemy still hotter and heavier. Now, the enemy's "punitive forces" that were offering resistance from a respectful distance turned tail and ran away eventually.

(To be continued)

Our Party's Line of Building Independent National Economy and Its Brilliant Implementation

The idea of building an independent national economy occupies an important position among the ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung on revolution and construction.

The line of building an independent national economy, which was propounded for the first time by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, is an embodiment of his great idea of *Juche* in the field of economic construction and an invariable guiding principle in our Party's economic policy.

Concerning the building of an independent national economy Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The building of an independent national economy means developing the economy in a diversified way, equipping it with up-to-date techniques and creating our own firm raw material bases, thus building up a comprehensive economic system in which all branches are organically interlinked with each other, so as to turn out domestically, in the main, all the heavy and light industrial products and agricultural produce needed for the prosperity of the country and the improvement of the people's living conditions." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. III, p. 398.)

In this teaching, Comrade Kim Il Sung formulated in a scientific way that the main contents of an independent national economy include the building of the structure of a diversified economy, the creation of nation's own firm raw material bases, the equipping of all the branches of its economy with modern techniques, the training of its own technical cadres and so forth.

The line of building an independent national economy, which was put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, is a revolutionary line of economic construction which the working class in power must necessarily hold fast to in building socialism and communism.

To carry on revolution and construction, every country should invariably abide by the line of building an independent national economy.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Economic independence is an indispensable requisite for the building of an independent state, rich, strong and enlightened. Without building an independent national economy, it is impossible to ensure the firm political independence of the country, develop its productive forces and improve the livelihood of its people." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works,

Vol. IV, p. 223.)

As taught by Comrade Kim Il Sung, economic independence lends a material base to political independence of a country and a material guarantee for the establishment of *Juche* in ideology and the realization of self-defence in national defence.

Therefore, every nation must build an independent national economy without fail if it wishes to consolidate its political independence and keep up independence.

Construction of an independent national economy is a lawful requirement for building socialism and communism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Without building an independent national economy it is impossible to establish material and technical foundations for socialism and build socialism and communism successfully." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 537.)

The only right way to firmly establishing material and technical foundations of socialism is to build an independent national economy. Only by taking the way towards the building of a comprehensive, advanced independent national economy, can every country actively maintain positive balance between all the branches of the national economy in conformity to its concrete conditions and continuously effect high tempo of economic development, and can establish a powerful base of heavy industry by mobilizing to the maximum its production resources and inner reserves and, on this basis, can equip all the branches of the national economy with up-to-date techniques and thus the material and technical foundations of socialism can be laid down better and faster.

The material and technical foundations of socialism must be built with each national state as a unit along the lawful course of the development of the world revolution, and under such a condition, it is inevitable that the process of establishing the material and technical foundations of socialism cannot but become the process of building an independent national economy.

The line of building an independent national economy also indicates the road to the final eradication of national inequality among nations.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The building of an independent national economy is also the basic guarantee for enabling nations to do

away with the economic backwardness which practically constitutes the basis of inequality between them, to achieve national prosperity and build socialist and communist society with success." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 538.)

Socialism and communism seek to put an end finally to all kinds of inequality between nations as well as class distinctions.

Under socialism, the process of building an independent national economy boils down to a process in which economic backwardness, the leftover of the capitalist era and substantial basis of national inequality, is sloughed off and every socialist nation augments its economic strength, a process in which an economic condition will be prepared for the final solution of the national question. The establishment of a solid independent national economy in each country, therefore, affords a firm material guarantee that the socialist nations and the newly-independent nations following the path of socialism can exercise actually their sacred right of self-determination and frustrate even any sorts of national oppression and interference.

The line of building an independent national economy makes it possible to push forward revolution vigorously on a world-wide scale and discharge the international duty of revolution in the most effective way by increasing the might of the socialist camp and the forces of the national-liberation revolution.

All this testifies that the line of building an independent national economy is a revolutionary line of economic construction which makes it possible to accomplish most satisfactorily the national and international duties of the revolution in all countries of the world as well as the historical cause of the working class.

* * *

The development of socialist economy and the obtaining situation in our country raised it as an urgent demand to build up an independent national economy in the country.

After liberation, we took over the historically backward economy from Japanese imperialist colonial rule and the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea gave the complex and arduous nature to our revolutionary situation. This raised the building of an independent national economy as a question of key importance on which depended the fate of our revolution and nation, a vital question whose solution brooked no delay.

In accordance with the great far-sighted plan of establishing firm independent foundations of the national economy on the soil of the fatherland to be liberated, the plan which he threshed over early in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and proceeding from a scientific analysis of the internal and external situations as well as the country's socio-economic development, Comrade Kim Il Sung expounded in the early days after liberation the basic stand and line of building an independent national economy, mobilized and led our people to its ma-

terialization, thereby enabling us to establish firm foundations of an independent national economy in a historically short span of time and attain a great victory in the revolution and construction.

Our Party's line of building an independent national economy makes it an indispensable requisite to hold fast to the revolutionary principle of self-reliance in economic construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Our experience shows that it is possible to build an independent national economy with success and bring prosperity and progress to the country only when the line is thoroughly established and self-reliance maintained as the basis." (Answers to the Questions Raised by General Manager of "Dar-el-tahrir" for Printing and Publishing of the United Arab Republic.)

The revolutionary principle of self-reliance is the decisive guarantee and the most positive means for the successful building of an independent national economy.

Only when the revolutionary principle of self-reliance is kept thoroughly in economic construction, is it possible to mobilize nation's own manpower and material resources and every possibility to the maximum and overcome by its own strength all the obstacles and difficulties cropping up in the course of economic construction, and thus successfully build an independent national economy.

After liberation, from the very inception of the struggle for the restoration and development of the national economy, Comrade Kim Il Sung attached the prime importance to the carrying out of economic construction by our own strength by mobilizing domestic resources and inner reserves to the full and organized and mobilized our people in that direction, with the result that the establishment of the foundations of an independent national economy proceeded successfully.

Even under such a difficult postwar condition that everything was raged to the ground and we suffered badly from want of materials, funds, manpower, technicians and everything else, our Party, under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, mobilized and utilized actively our own strength and domestic resources, turning out what was lacked and filling up what was in short of under the banner of self-reliance, and thus could accomplish successfully the task of the rehabilitation of the national economy and successfully establish the foundations of an independent national economy in a short span of time.

One of the fundamental problems in building an independent national economy as rapidly as possible is to precisely lay down the basic line of economic construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung showed us the most correct short cut to the successful building of an independent national economy by creating newly the basic line of socialist economic construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of our Party defined it as the basic line of economic construction to ensure the priority growth of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light

industry and agriculture, in order to lay the foundation of an independent national economy on the ruins of war and restore the deteriorated people's livelihood in a short time." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. II, p. 546.)

Our Party's basic line of economic construction to ensure the priority growth of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture is an original line which makes it possible to realize most successfully the essential contents and requirements of an independent national economy.

In ensuring the priority growth of heavy industry with machine-building industry as its core along the basic line of socialist economic construction, our Party followed the line of concentrating its efforts on the development of heavy industry, not for the sake of this industry but for making it serve most effectively in the development of light industry and the rural economy and in the improvement of the people's livelihood, and of combining rehabilitation, reconstruction and new erection of heavy industry factories in a rational way.

With the carrying out of that line, our country has been able to build in a historically short time and with a comparatively small amount of fund its own firm bases of heavy industry which is developed in many-sided way and, on this basis, develop rapidly light industry and agriculture and improve the people's livelihood drastically.

The basic line of socialist economic construction put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung satisfactorily filled the requirements for building an independent national economy such as the development of economy in a many-sided, comprehensive way and so forth, thereby making it possible to build an independent national economy with credit in the shortest time.

And one of the most important questions in building quickly an independent national economy is to carry out thoroughly the revolutionary mass line in economic construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Considering that the decisive guarantee for the acceleration of the socialist revolution and the building of socialism consists in enlisting all the creative energies of the masses of the people and offering full scope for their enthusiasm, initiative and talents, our Party has consistently held to the revolutionary mass line in all its activities." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, pp. 224-225.)

In order to build rapidly an independent national economy, it is necessary to mobilize to the fullest extent and utilize rationally country's resources and inner reserves and overcome by its own strength difficulties and hardships cropping up in the course of construction and carry out difficult and complex tasks of creating and expanding new branches of production and meet for oneself the strong demand for funds and national technical cadres.

All these arduous, immense tasks can be successfully fulfilled only when workers and peasants and the broad sections of working people will be enlisted in economic construction of their own accord and their creative positivism and labour enthusiasm will

be brought into full play.

As taught by Comrade Kim Il Sung, it is a revolutionary, active method of work to rely on the masses of people and call them into action, and it is the very method that makes it possible to mobilize all potentials and possibilities exhaustively in revolution and construction.

Conducting political work well among the masses of people, our Party has continued to raise their political awakening and level of consciousness and developed further the all-people Chollima movement in depth and scope, and, through it, given rise to mass heroism and a collective labour upsurge among the working people and attained a tremendous success in economic construction. This is vividly shown in the reality of our country, where the building of an independent national economy was accelerated in the period of laying the foundations of an independent national economy by organizing and carrying out the let-machine-tool-beget-machine-tool movement aimed at advancing the machine building industry, carrying out the extensive construction of local industry factories for the rapid development of light industry and the large-scale nature-remaking works for irrigation and so on, as a mass movement, and where today the great revolutionary upsurge continues in socialist construction and the economy continues to develop at a high rate.

As mentioned above, the practical experiences of building an independent national economy in our country teach us that an independent national economy can be successfully built along the shortest way only when a nation holds fast to the revolutionary principle of self-reliance, lays down precisely the basic line of economic construction, carries it out thoroughly, and actively organizes and enlists the revolutionary ardour and creative enthusiasm of the masses of people in economic construction.

* * *

Under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people have been able to attain great successes in revolution and construction by carrying out thoroughly our Party's line of building an independent national economy.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Having laid the solid foundations of an independent national economy, we have come to possess our own economic basis for increasing the wealth and power of the country and radically enhancing the people's livelihood, and have become able to further expand and develop economic co-operation with other countries. Our economic independence also constitutes the reliable material basis for guaranteeing the country's political independence and strengthening its defence capacities." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 224.)

The great vitality of our Party's line of building an independent national economy lies, above all, in that it provided us with a solid economic foundation of a prosperous, powerful independent sovereign state on the basis of an unusually rapid rate of economic development.

In 1967, the industrial output increased 22 times compared with 1948 and in 1968 it made again a sharp rise of 15 per cent as against the previous year.

We have made persistent efforts under the guidance of the Party, placing the primary importance on the creation and reinforcement of an independent heavy industry with the machine building industry as its core, and as a result the branch which turns out means of production grew at the fastest rate. In particular, the output value of our machine-building industry, which had started to lay its foundation under the difficult conditions of war and developed on an extensive scale in the postwar period, rose 100 times in 1967 compared with 1948, and the proportion held by the machine-building industry in the total amount of industrial output increased from 7.4 per cent in 1948 to 31.4 in 1967. Today, our machine-building industry has become able to turn out in a comprehensive way large-size machines including 8,000-ton press, complicated precision machines and equipment for large-scale up-to-date plants, with home-made equipment, our own techniques and domestic raw materials. And the self-supply rate of machines and equipment has reached to 98.1 per cent.

As a result of the thorough implementation of the Party's line of developing large-scale central industry and medium- and small-scale local industry in parallel in the domain of light industry, the production of popular consumer goods has made a rapid growth and we have long since been satisfying the people's demand for consumer goods with home-made commodities and have laid the solid foundation of light industry which can afford to turn out varied consumer goods of high-quality in a greater quantity.

The rural economy, too, has made a rapid progress by dint of the active support of industry.

With all-round acceleration of the technical revolution in the countryside, agriculture has become free from drought and flood and our rural areas have been converted into the socialist countryside with a powerful material foundation of production, where farming is done with the help of machines, electricity and agricultural chemicals.

Now, in our countryside, as many as 1.22 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p. unit) per 100 *jongbo* of arable land are operating in the fields to help the peasants, electricity has been laid on in 100 per cent of *ri* and 91.2 per cent of farm households, and the task of completing electrification of the countryside till the end of 1970 is being carried out with successes.

Now our country has become not only to satisfy the demand for food by itself but also to carry over a considerable quantity of reserve food and laid the solid, material and technical foundation for developing all branches of the rural economy to a higher standard.

As a result of the successful promotion of the building of an independent national economy in our country, per-capita national income increased 9 times in 1967 compared with 1946, 4.4 times as against 1949, and the people's material and cultural living standards are continuously rising at a rapid rate.

In the recent years alone, the Party and the Government of our Republic took a measure for marked rise of the real income of workers, office employees

and peasants, while appropriating a great portion of the national income to defence upbuilding to cope with the aggravated situation caused by the U.S. imperialists' aggressive machination. In particular, following the line laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung in his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," the agricultural tax in kind was completely abolished in our countryside emancipating the peasantry for good from the burden of taxation which came down for thousands of years, and a series of epoch-making measures such as the carrying on of capital construction in the countryside by the state investment and building of modern dwelling houses for the peasants at the state expense were taken to increase the income of the peasants.

With the enforcement of the universal free education system, the universal nine-year compulsory technical education included, and of the most advanced free medical service system, education and culture and public health in our country have been turned completely into social and state work, and the benefit our workers and office employees receive additionally from the state and society surpasses by far the total amount of the wages paid to them. It is a clear manifestation of the popular policy of our Party and Government of our Republic which regard the improvement of the working people's wellbeing as the supreme principle of their activities and a great fruition of the line of building an independent national economy.

The rapid progress of the productive forces and the consolidation of the independent foundation of the national economy in our country have enabled us to strengthen and develop more effectively the economic intercourse with the fraternal countries on an independent stand.

Our country, which was once detached from the world market, has made rapid strides in its economic relations with foreign countries and radically improved its trade structure. This attests to the fact that the solidly established foundation of an independent national economy alone affords a reliable guarantee for the further expansion and promotion of economic co-operation with foreign countries.

With the thorough implementation of the line of building an independent national economy, we have come to have a reliable material condition for fully realizing independence in politics, self-defence in national defence.

The establishment of the independent foundation of the national economy in our country constitutes a stable material guarantee for carrying out an independent home and foreign policy and maintaining steadily political independence of the country. It also guarantees materially for building up powerful defence capacities with which we can frustrate the aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists and safeguard creditably the revolutionary gains in our country where socialist construction is going on in direct confrontation with U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of world reaction.

(Continued on page 37)

Our Machine Industry Built on the Road of Independence

The machine industry of our country is now developing at a high rate.

In 1967 its output value grew 100-fold as compared with 1948 and the proportion of the machine industry in the total industrial output value rose from 1.6 per cent before liberation to 31.4 per cent in 1967.

Our machine-building industry which barely made simple spare parts in the years under Japanese imperialist colonial rule is at present turning out various kinds of up-to-date machines and equipment in large quantities and meeting on its own the home demands for almost all machines and equipment. Our machine-building industry has come to exhibit a still greater might and serve the light industry and agriculture more effectively as a powerful base capable of consolidating the economic independence of the country and pushing ahead vigorously with the technical revolution in all fields of the national economy.

Our country today exports a great deal of latest-type machine tools and various kinds of machine products to many countries of the world.

The foundations of our powerful and proud machine-building industry were laid in the days of the fierce war determining the destinies of the fatherland and the people.

As for the year of 1951, it was a very grim and hard time when we had to meet the requirements of the embattled front and stabilize the deteriorated livelihood of the people in the thick of the war unleashed by the U.S. imperialists.

In August that year, Comrade

Kim Il Sung, maturing a great plan for laying the firm foundations of an independent national economy in our triumphant land, took measures to build modern machine-building plants and personally selected the sites for them.

...In order to make the revolution of our country by our own efforts in the future, too, we should create the base of machine-building industry from now on even under the difficult circumstances of the war.

Only then would it be possible to speedily rehabilitate the ravaged national economy after the victory in the war and develop our country into an industrial state...

According to this earnest teaching of the outstanding Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the construction of machine factories started in our country during the severe war.

There sprang up machine tool plants, the mother body of machine industry, and mining machine factories and special machine plants.

Having emerged victorious from the war, our people were confronted with the difficult task of rapidly rehabilitating the ravaged national economy and stabilizing and improving the deteriorated people's livelihood at the shortest possible date, while actively carrying forward the socialist revolution.

In the postwar situation where everything was destroyed it was really a difficult matter to decide where and how to begin construction and it was a problem affecting the success in socialist construction and the future development of our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, having gained a deep insight into the post-war situation in our country and the prospects of our revolution, set forth the original line of economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture and thus opened up the way to prosperity and progress for our people.

Indeed, it was a line in which Marxism-Leninism is creatively applied and developed to suit the realities of our country and was the way of building a firm independent national economy on the principle of self-reliance and firmly guaranteeing sovereignty and independence of the country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Economic independence is an indispensable requisite for the building of an independent state, rich, strong and enlightened. Without building an independent national economy, it is impossible to ensure the firm political independence of the country, develop its productive forces and improve the livelihood of its people." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 223.)

He saw to it that primary attention was paid particularly to the development of machine industry in building an independent national economy.

Machines were needed either to rehabilitate the dislocated economy or to improve the people's livelihood. It was also required to develop the machine industry for strengthening defence capacity in view of the frantic manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to unleash another war.

In the postwar years, therefore, great efforts have been directed above all to the development of machine industry in our country.

The machine tool plants which can be called a "mother factory" built by our Party during the war started producing various types of machine tools in large quantities as a reliable machine-tool industry base equipped with latest techniques in a brief span of time after the war. Many up-to-date machine tool factories and special machine plants came into being in different parts of the country.

Our machine industry has thickened its trunks and abundantly branched through the machinetool-begets-machinetools movement.

Just at the time when we embarked upon the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan and the technical reconstruction came to the fore in socialist construction and swift advancement of the national economy could not be maintained without machines, Comrade Kim Il Sung, having wisely grasped the urgent demands of the development of the national economy in our country, put forward the militant slogan "Iron and Machine Are the King of Industry" and generalized the experience of a local factory throughout the country, and organized and mobilized the masses to the machinetool-begets-machinetools movement.

During his on-the-spot guidance of factories in North and South Hamgyong Provinces on the east coast of our country in March 1959, he dropped into a small local-industry mill in Chuul which was not widely known until then and saw a cupola boldly made by the workers there with their own efforts to put out molten iron and various up-to-date machine tools manufactured with three old lathes, and he attached special importance to it.

After seeing a few machine tools made by the workers there he had a plan to initiate a new, great mass movement and appealed to the workers throughout the country to unfold the machinetool-begets-machinetools movement to have one machine tool turn out one machine tool or more.

A spark touched off by the Leader

spread all over the country multiplying into thousands of, nay, tens of thousand of scintillas.

This great movement wrought the prodigy of producing more than 13,000 machine tools beside the plan in a matter of a year.

Indeed, the machinetool-begets-machinetools movement not only solidified immeasurably the material and technical foundations of machine industry but also speedily reinforced the technical equipment in all fields of the national economy, shattered mystification of the technique, made it fully a thing of the masses themselves and greatly contributed to firmly arming them with the revolutionary spirit of thinking boldly and acting boldly.

The machine industry of our country witnessed a new upsurge, going over from the production of medium and small machines to that of up-to-date heavy and precision machines.

It was just at that time that our young machine industry turned out on its own an eight-metre turning lathe and a 3,000-ton press—large-sized machine tools the production of which had been considered to be possible only for a country with a long history of machine industry.

It was also in those days that firm foundations were laid for the full-scale production of such heavy-duty machines as tractors, lorries, excavators and bulldozers and that the capacities of the repair and maintenance shops at the factories in different domains of the national economy were boosted to process at will ordinary installations and accessories.

Only through this movement could we mechanize in a short period of time so many local-industry factories which sprang up in various places in the course of the great Chollima march.

Not only that. In the period of this great stride forward, our machine industry has grown into a mighty one producing and supplying complete sets of factory equipment.

The machinetool-begets-machine-tools movement, an original movement personally initiated and named by Comrade Kim Il Sung ten years

ago, is still displaying a great vitality in expediting industrialization and technical revolution for the country and enhancing our economic and military power.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung our Party and people have created the machine industry through their strenuous efforts, tightening the belt. The might of the machine industry today is very great.

It is incomparably stronger than at the time of Japanese imperialist rule when we had no machine industry, and a great change has come about both in scale and quality as compared with the time we launched the machinetool-begets-machinetools movement ten years ago.

At present, our machine industry is producing and supplying with credit nearly all the machines and equipment ranging from simple ones to complicated and precision ones needed in all fields of the national economy—heavy and light industries, agriculture, construction, transport, etc.

Our machine builders who manufactured a 3,000-ton press ten years ago have made a 6,000-ton press.

The machine plant which could barely produce 50 h.p. diesel engines ten years ago is now producing en masse latest-type diesel engines of 1,000 h.p., let alone 200 h.p. or 400 h.p. ones.

The Chollima Tae'an Electric Machine Plant, which could barely turn out medium and small electric motors and transformers ten years ago, has turned out big transformers of 60,000 kva and large-size generators.

The machine plant which produced the first excavator ten years ago is now turning out in a single year far more excavators of various types than were produced in the past decade, among them 0.5, 1 or 4 m³ ones. The shipyards which built medium and small vessels ten years ago are now readily manufacturing large-size ships.

Thanks to this powerful machine industry we could rehabilitate the war-ravaged national economy in so short a time, lay the solid foundations of an independent national

economy by our own efforts and solve the food, clothing and housing problems for the people by ourselves.

Had we not created and developed powerful heavy industry with the machine industry as its backbone, our peasants, who used to work hard with age-old primitive farming tools relying solely on the sky for the rain, would not have been able to do the job with the help of machines, electricity and chemistry on the co-operative farms brimming over with life-giving water. Nor would it have been possible for us to build up our up-to-date towns and the countryside and create so many branches of self-sustaining industry relying on the domestic natural resources.

If we had not developed the powerful heavy industry with the machine industry as its core, we could neither have armed the People's Army with up-to-date combat-technical equipment and turned the whole country into an impregnable fortress, in the tense situation at present when the U.S. imperialist aggressors run wild to ignite another war, nor could have crushed the enemies at a stroke when they invaded our country from the sea or the air.

With the lapse of time we can see more clearly the correctness of having established a powerful, up-to-date machine industry of our own under the wise guidance of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In contrast with the machine industry in the northern half of the Republic which is now going along the road of independent development, the machine industry of South Korea under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists, which was insignificant originally, is going from bad to worse, being deterred and ruined by the colonial economic policy of the U.S. imperialists.

It is more than 20 years since the August 15 liberation. But not



The workers of the Chollima Machine Factory where Kim Kyong Myong works are producing a large number of excavators to be used in the large-scale nature-remaking projects in our country by intensifying the collective technical innovation movement

a single industrial machine plant has been built so far in South Korea.

Even the existing insignificant machine-building industry is engaged mainly in repairing, which involves exclusively the repair of military equipment with accessories imported from the imperialist countries including the U.S. and Japan (the imported accessories account for more than 80 per cent of the total).

Meanwhile, a small number of medium and small enterprises barely produce primitive farm tools, totter-

ing with serious financial difficulties.

Thus, the machine industries of North and South Korea standing in a sharp contrast with each other show convincingly what independence and dependence have respectively brought about.

The road of independence is the only way to prosperity and progress.

Our machine industry is now further developing by leaps and bounds, bringing the great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung into full bloom and preparing for the coming great nature-remaking projects.

Everyone Studies Under Our Education System



Our rising generation are growing up to become reliable revolutionary soldiers, studying to their hearts' content in the warm bosom of the fatherly Leader, Marshal Kim Il Sung

TODAY in our country there has been established the most advanced, popular and excellent education system. Under the system everyone can study to one's heart's content according to one's talent and wishes.

The establishment of such an education system is ascribable only to the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung and his warm solicitude for the education of our rising generation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung paid deep concern to the

education of the rising generation from the first days of his revolutionary activities. Already in the arduous days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle he stipulated for the abolishment of slave labour and enslavement education, education in our mother tongue and compulsory free education in the Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland in which were defined the strategic lines of national liberation.

The Leader's great idea on educational programme was realized in the guerilla bases-liberated areas and, in this course, our revolutionary educational traditions were built up and the strong deep roots grew for our popular education to flourish on them today.

After liberation Comrade Kim Il Sung abolished the colonial enslavement education system of Japanese imperialism and enforced a popular education system and democratization of education for all our people to study.

Under the difficult conditions of the post-war rehabilitation and construction of the national economy, the Leader introduced the compulsory primary education system in 1956 and the compulsory secondary education system, the first of its kind in the East, in 1958.

Even under the tense situation in 1967 when the economic construction and defence upbuilding were being carried on in parallel in face of the danger that the new aggressive war might be started by the U.S. imperialists in Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung instituted the universal nine-year compulsory technical education system. Thanks to his great solicitude, all children receive free education until they reach the working age.

Under the system 4-year primary schools and 5-year middle schools are set up everywhere in our country from remote mountainous areas such as Osudok, a village on the roof of Korea, to Aedo, an solitary islet on the West Sea.

No wonder that a school is built in a village on the Kaema Plateau where there are only 9 pupils and in a remote mountain village where there are only 20 pupils.

At present in our country 2,690,000 pupils and students, or one fourth of the population, are studying science and technology to their hearts' content free of charge at more than 9,260 schools at all levels, over 100 institutions of higher learn-

ing included, which are provided to them by the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

With the introduction of the universal nine-year compulsory technical education system, the rising generation from 7 to 16 years of age receive compulsory education at regular schools.

Most of pupils who have received compulsory education complete their secondary general education at next higher secondary schools according to their wishes and talents and then have collegiate education.

And the youngsters who completed their compulsory education and have taken a job continue to study at well-organized spare-time education system.

The spare-time higher technical schools and factory colleges are set up in workers' settlements and big factories. And corresponding and evening courses are attached to the colleges distributed in all parts of the country.

These spare-time schools today not only fully gratify the working people's desire for learning which is ever increasing under the superior socialist system of our country, but also have become the bases of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in our country by bringing up our own new cadres more, faster, and better at the production sites.

The universal nine-year compulsory technical education made it possible to train women into socialist builders of all-round developments strictly on the basis of equality between the sexes.

In our country the education of women aims at making them to manage the economy of the state methodically and training them into the builders of socialism well-prepared for social labour and the staunch revolutionary fighters.

The universal nine-year compulsory technical education system now put into effect in our country is a system of completely free compulsory education which practically ensures everyone the right to study.

Even though compulsory education is proclaimed, it is considered a nominal one which cannot actually guarantee the right to study, unless free education system, which ensures pupils and students material conditions for study, is instituted.

Today in our country free education is given at all schools from primary and middle schools to postgraduate courses.

Ours is not a compulsory education system that exempts the pupils and students only from tuition fees but a thoroughly compulsory one which abolishes all school expenses, the tuition fees included, and provides them gratis with all conditions needed in their study.

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea no charges are levied at all on the pupils and students, but they are offered money. The state issues stipends to majority of the higher technical

school students and the entire college students and the entire students and pupils are supplied with school materials and uniforms for seasons by the state.

Besides, the state bears enormous expenses for camping, colourful and pleasant art and sports activities of students and pupils.

The universal nine-year compulsory technical education makes it possible to bring up the rising generation all into civilized, useful men of new society by combining the general education with elementary technical education and education with productive labour.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed as follows:

"In order to build socialism and communism, the rising generation should be brought up as cultured and all-roundly developed workers equipped with modern technology as well as general elementary knowledge."

In the universal nine-year compulsory technical education system is thoroughly embodied the Comrade Kim Il Sung's teaching to bring up the rising generation into builders of socialism and communism, men of all-round developments.

General education is of prime importance in the universal nine-year compulsory technical education.

But general education alone cannot prepare the rising generation for immediate socialist construction, nor train them into communist-type men of all-round developments.

For the developing reality of today urgently needs men equipped with broad scientific and technical knowledge of modern production beyond the bounds of a particular occupation.

In our country the masses of the working people take part in production as masters of production and the producer masses have become masters in technical management, too.

Such a situation required a perfected education system capable of bringing up the rising generation into men possessing modern technique.

With the successful fulfilment of the requirement in view, the universal nine-year compulsory technical education system combines the general education with technical education.

In the course of compulsory technical education the students study the elementary principles of machines, the modern means of labour, and of electricity, the basic power for modern production, and the fundamentals of agro-techniques.

At the same time the pupils and students take part in productive labour to handle machinery as the first step in order to acquire the ability of applying the principles to practise.

The elementary technical education aimed at making the students understand the basic principles of modern technology and know how to apply them is very useful either in view of the reality of the development of the national economy or in view of the prospect of socialist and

A School for Nine Pupils

Today the youth and children of our country are studying to their hearts' content in the warm bosom of the respected and beloved fatherly Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, without envying anyone in the world; they are growing into faithful workers who will carry our revolution forward.

At the age of full seven all the children go to school to receive free universal nine-year compulsory technical education until the working age.

Marshal Kim Il Sung offers the finest and most excellent things to our children and sees to it that priority is given to the education of the young generation over all other work.

Early in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

...We treasure and love the children precisely because we are Communists.

It does not proceed only from the human nature that the children are charming and lovely.

We treasure and love them because our goal of struggle is to make them enjoy a good life in the future in a happy society free from exploitation and oppression, and because the great future of the Korean revolution rests precisely on them....

From the first days when he had embarked upon the road of revolution the Leader put his whole heart and soul into bringing up the reserves of the Korean revolution

and even immediately after liberation and the ceasefire when the country was under so difficult conditions he saw to it that schools were built before anything else.

Thus, schools were built wherever there were children — in remote mountain areas and solitary islands which had been far removed from civilization before liberation.

The primary school in Tonghwa Village here introduced is a small school in such an out-of-the-way mountain village.

Tonghwa Village is located in deep mountains in the northern district of our country, 1,200 metres above sea level.

Before liberation a group of people who had drifted northward in search of a place to live in settled there and started their life as fire-field tillers. And as such tillers, they made a scanty living. But what pained them most was that they were unable to send their children to school.

They strove hard to give their children even primary schooling, even though it meant harder life to them, but in vain.

This desire of the poverty-stricken people could never come true under the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists.

However, today it has become an old story.

The liberation of the country brought a new life to Tonghwa Village, too. Thanks to the popular policies of our Party, the life of the villagers freed from exploitation and oppression became

more and more bountiful as days went by, and electricity replaced the resin-lamp of all the houses of the village lighting up the dark valleys where wild animals roared at night. A working people's school and a working people's middle school were set up in the village. Besides, a middle school and a primary school were newly built at a place less than 4 km. away from the village.

Thus, the mountainside tillers of this village who had not known how to write and read even their own names wiped out illiteracy after liberation. Now the former fire-field tillers of this village have become able to send their children to school without spending a penny. Before liberation they had failed to give schooling to their children, for the only school was located more than 40 km. away from the village and, at that, they were unable to pay their children's school expenses.

Then, one day in the summer of 1959 there was another happy event in Tonghwa Village.

The Party and the respected and beloved Premier Kim Il Sung, much concerned about the distance from the village to the school, though it was short, decided to erect a new school building in the middle of the village. A new school building for nine pupils! How grateful it is!

All the villagers were filled with the feeling of boundless happiness and pride of having the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung as their Leader and

extended the greatest honour and gratitude to the Leader who had brought them such an excellent socialist system.

Whenever they feel the great love of Marshal Kim Il Sung for the rising generation, the villagers recall his profound care for the children and his rearing of them early in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. In those days the respected Marshal told the children of the Children's Corps School to the following effect:

...You are the flower buds and future pillars of our fatherland. When you are joyous, we are pleasant, too, and when you grow up healthily, it gives us vigor.

You should not lose heart and be disappointed in any adversity but grow up vigorously with confidence in victory to become fine workers of the fatherland....

During the anti-Japanese armed struggle he provided the children with pencils, notebooks, food and even clothes despite so difficult conditions. Basked in the profound love of the benevolent fatherly Leader, today our children are growing up healthily, envious of nothing in the world.

In the autumn of the same year building workers, bulldozers and tractors came to Tonghwa Village to clear away the willow bushes on the other side of a stream and erected a new school building with a play-ground equipped with ample facilities for various sports.

The new school building was furnished with fine desks and chairs as well as necessary teaching materials.

Two teachers were assigned to the school for the nine pupils of all

classes.

At the opening ceremony of the school, the greatest event in the history of the village, Li Yong Gwang, a pupil, read aloud his composition entitled "New School in Our Village" before the pupils and their parents, which reads in part:

"Respected Father Marshal Kim Il Sung has built a new school in our Tonghwa Village. It stands in a sunny place! We sat up all night and rushed to the play-ground of the school early in the morning. There are nine pupils in all, and in the second grade there is only one pupil, Li Ho Sik. We are the happiest pupils in the world. Where else can you find a small number of pupils like us being taught by fine teachers in such a big school? Thank you, respected Marshal Kim Il Sung! We, the nine pupils of Tonghwa Village, will study to our hearts' content and grow sturdily to become fine sons and daughters of respected Father Marshal Kim Il Sung...."

Ten years have passed since then. During this period the school has already turned out the tenth-term graduates.

Some of them are now studying in various higher schools according to their wishes and abilities and others are devoting themselves to the socialist construction after finishing schools of higher grades.

Among the graduates is Kim Mun Gol, now a teacher of this school.

Upon his graduation of a college he voluntarily came to this school to teach the children of his home village, where the people had lived in ignorance and illiteracy before liberation. That is why he, together

with teacher Kim Bong Nam, is teaching the children energetically without any rest.

Taking deep into their hearts the Leader's teaching that teaching school is not a profession but a revolutionary work, the teachers are exerting every effort to raise the pupils into true fighters of the Party and the Leader.

At this school set up for nine pupils of Tonghwa Village 21 pupils are now studying.

For these pupils the school has the "Room for the Study of the Revolutionary Activities of Marshal Kim Il Sung" and plenty of facilities for various sports and games. It is also well furnished with teaching materials with which the pupils can conduct experiment and practice necessary for the primary school courses.

Among these facilities the pupils are most attached to the "Room for the Study of the Revolutionary Activities of Marshal Kim Il Sung," which is well arranged.

In this room the pupils study on the revolutionary family of respected Marshal Kim Il Sung, his early days and his revolutionary activities and prepare themselves as sons and daughters true to the Marshal.

In summer the children in this recesses of mountains also enjoy a camping life at scenic spots all over the country just like the pupils in the towns.

Basked in the splendour of the universal nine-year compulsory technical education they are growing up fast as well-versed and civilized competent workers possessing communist morality and trait and sound bodies.

communist construction.

It is also of fundamental significance in the educational work to combine education with training and bringing up the rising generation into ardent revolutionary fighters of Communism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Our school education aims at training builders of communism who are armed with communist ideology and possess knowledge and technique needed for building a new society. Knowledge that is not connected with communist ideology is of no use to us."

Comrade Kim Il Sung's teaching clearly elucidates the principle and aim of socialist school education and its working-class line.

In order to bring up the rising generation into ardent builders of communism, all the contents of education and training at schools are based on the Comrade Kim Il Sung's great revolutionary idea, the sole guiding idea in our revolution and construction, and on our Party's lines and policies set forth by him. The rising generation are thus brought up into the Korean revolutionaries who have a firmly-established unitary ideological system of our Party, the Communists boundlessly faithful to the Leader.

Schools in our country are actively contributing to hastening the process of the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society by performing their high mission as organs for the

ideological revolution and as the bases for the cultural revolution capable of faithfully serving the revolutionary cause of the working class.

Another advantage of universal nine-year compulsory technical education system is that it prepares well our rising generation not only ideologically, intellectually, but also in virtue and in body.

The young generation of our country receive systematic education in music, art and physical culture.

Thanks to the systematic education of our rising generation in art and physical culture in their early years, the rising generation are growing up into builders of socialism and communism, men of all-

round developments, with high virtue and sound body.

As you see in the above, all the working people of our country are studying, having no worry about food, clothing and housing as well as employment.

They see their life-long desire for education of their children have come true under our socialist system established by Comrade Kim Il Sung. That is why all the people of our country, young and old, call the bosom of the Workers' Party of Korea their home and the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung their father, and sing loudly their happy and hope-filled life envying no one in the world.

Independent Peaceful Unification of the Country Is the Consistent Line Followed by Our Party and the Government of Our Republic

It is the supreme national task of our people and the basic task of the Korean revolution at the present stage to put an end to the national split and territorial division and unify the country.

The division of the country, which has lasted for more than twenty years due to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their aggressive policy, constitutes a great obstacle in the way of the co-ordinated development of our people, a homogeneous nation, causing immeasurable misfortunes and calamities particularly to the South Korean people.

Neither the complete, independent development and prosperity of the whole nation can be expected nor the complete victory of the Korean revolution can be won unless the country's unification is realized.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of our Republic under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward a correct line of national unification and has kept up persevering efforts and stubborn struggle to carry it out.

In his reply to the questions raised by the Iraqi News Agency Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"As is already declared widely to the South Korean people and to the peoples of the whole world, it is our consistent desire to materialize the unification of Korea by peaceful means. Our programme for the unification of the country is to establish a unified central government by holding general elections throughout the North and the South on a democratic basis without interference of any outside forces after the U.S. imperialists are withdrawn from South Korea."

The basic principle maintained by the Workers' Party of Korea in solving the question of national unification is to attain it independently on a democratic basis and by peaceful means.

This basic principle correctly mirrors the will and aspiration of our people and also is in full accord with the world people's desire for a fair solution of the Korean question.

The basic principle underlying our programme for national unification is the principle of independence.

Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out as follows:

"In the struggle for the unification of the fatherland, too, the Government of the Republic will continue to hold fast to its independent position. We regard whatever attempt to realize the country's unification by relying on foreign forces as a treachery to the country and the nation to place the whole of Korea in the hands of foreign aggressors. The question of Korean unification is an internal affair of the Korean people, which cannot be settled by any foreign forces." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 536.)

The question of Korean unification belongs to an internal affair of our nation for putting an end to the territorial split and national division, which were artificially caused by U.S. imperialism, and restoring the national ties and political, economic and cultural links peculiar to our nation, a homogeneous nation which has lived in one and the same territory for thousands of years.

It is quite natural for our people to solve the internal affairs of the nation in accordance with their own will, and it is their sacred and inviolable right.

No outside force is allowed to interfere in the issue of the fatherland unification, an internal problem of our nation.

To solve the unification question depending on the outside forces against the principle of independence is a treachery to the country and the nation to place the whole of Korea in the hands of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and our people can never tolerate such a criminal act.

Our people are a brilliant and civilized nation fully competent to solve their own national problems.

The glorious revolutionary history of anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the direct leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly shows how strong our people's united force is and how resourceful

and courageous our nation is.

Our people, under the polished leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution, have established a firm base in the northern half of the Republic to build a democratic unified and independent state and to make it prosperous and mighty. And also in the southern half the revolutionary struggle of the people is gaining in scope and strength to smash the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism and the traitorous machination of its stooges and achieve the country's unification, and broad patriotic democratic forces are being rallied under the banner of the anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation united front.

The principle of independent unification is based on the firm independent stand of our people and their inexhaustible internal force and ability.

It is our desire to solve peacefully the problem of unifying our country on the basis of independent principle as well as on a democratic basis.

Such stand of ours is reflected clearly in our Party's unification programme, which calls for the achievement of the country's unification by way of establishing a democratic united government through a North-South general election to be held on a democratic basis without any interference of foreign forces after U.S. imperialism is withdrawn from South Korea.

Our unification programme, as a fair and reasonable one acceptable to all, has won unanimous support of the entire Korean people and the world fair public opinion as well.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic had put forward reasonable and concrete unification programme which is in accord with the national interests and aspiration and have done everything in their power for its realization ever since the liberation.

Our Party proposed to institute a Confederation of North and South Korea as a transitional measure for solving urgent national problems if the South Korean puppet authority can not yet accept a free general election. It envisages the setting up of a supreme national committee composed of representatives of North and South Korea mainly for co-ordinating the economic and cultural development of North and South Korea and for promoting mutual co-operation and interchange between the North and the South for the common interests of the nation, while retaining the existing political systems in North and South Korea for the time being.

We proposed time and again that if such a proposal of ours was unacceptable, even North-South economic exchange should be effected to restore the broken economic ties between the North and the South, leaving aside political problems.

Besides, our Party and the Government of our Republic, reflecting the earnest aspiration

of the North and South Korean people, have repeatedly taken positive measures for restoring cultural ties between the North and the South and realizing travel of public figures, exchanges in the fields of science, sports, culture and correspondence, for taking over the South Korean jobless and vagrant orphans to the northern half to ensure them a stabilized living and for relieving the suffering people in South Korea, out of the compatriotic love.

In order to ease tension and maintain peace in Korea the Government of our Republic also proposed to reduce the armed forces of North and South Korea to the minimum and conclude a peace agreement pledging not to resort to armed attack against each other after the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army from South Korea.

We have proposed all possible ways to restore the severed national ties and achieve independent peaceful unification of the country, and we have not even for a moment ceased to exert our efforts to its realisation.

U.S. imperialism and its stooges, however, refused all our repeated fair programmes and proposals and every time answered our consistent sincere effort with aggressive provocations.

In his answers to the questions raised by the delegation of the Democratic Youth League of Finland for the "Kansan Uutiset," central organ of the Communist Party of Finland, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The unification of the North and South of our country, the long-cherished desire of the whole nation, has not yet been accomplished solely because the U.S. imperialists occupy South Korea, interfere in the internal affairs of our country and pursue the policy of national split. If the U.S. imperialists had not unlawfully occupied South Korea and had not obstructed our people's cause of national unification, we would have long unified the country and the 40 million Korean people would have been leading a happy life together in a unified land stretching across three-thousand ri. The occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its aggressive policy constitute the source of all the miseries of our nation and the main obstacle to the unification of Korea. For the attainment of Korean unification, therefore, the U.S. imperialist aggressors should get out of South Korea, first of all."

The occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its aggressive policy are a decisive obstacle to the unification of the country.

The U.S. imperialists have been occupying South Korea already for over 20 years, continue to keep our nation split and are engaged in incessant military provocations along the Military Demarcation Line against the northern half, pursuing vicious colonial enslavement policy.

In an attempt to cover up their machination to perpetuate Korea's division and their policy

of war and aggression the U.S. imperialists are making a clamour about the so-called "election under U.N. supervision."

Our people are well aware that through the "elections under U.N. supervision" held every time at the point of the bayonet and by means of deception and fraud, Syngman Rhee, traitor to the nation, who later was deposed by the South Korean people had been "returned" several times and the usurpation of power by the puppet Pak Jung Hi-led villainous military fascist gang was legalized.

"Election under U.N. supervision" is nothing but foul design to justify the U.S. imperialists' aggression in South Korea and to attain under the U.N. signboard their ambition of aggression against the northern half of the Republic which they failed to achieve in the Korean war.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists are egging the puppet clique on to further fascitize the socio-political life in South Korea and suppressing by bayonets the South Korean people who are demanding the country's unification. The U.S. imperialists and their stooges, who had sentenced to death the patriotic men of the press on the charge of their advocacy of the peaceful unification of the country, recently executed and massacred at random numerous South Korean revolutionaries and patriots who had fought for the South Korean revolution and the country's unification on the ground that they were involved in the "case" of the United Revolutionary Party and various other "cases" of their own make.

Faithfully following the U.S. imperialists' policy of perpetuating Korea's division the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are doggedly obstructing North-South contacts and the country's unification prattling that the question of unification should be tackled in such a posture as to make an one-hundred-year war or its discussion be put off till the distant future when "real ability" is fostered.

They are also incessantly aggravating tension under the slogan of "anti-communism" to lay a great obstacle in the way of our country's unification.

All this clearly shows that how frenziedly the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are attempting to impede the unification of our country in dire fear of its realization.

So long as the U.S. imperialists are allowed to follow up the colonial enslavement policy in South Korea and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their faithful running dog, remain in office, it is quite unthinkable to attain the country's unification.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The peaceful unification of the country cannot be achieved so long as U.S. imperialism and its stooge, the present puppet regime, are allowed to remain in South Korea. The peaceful unification of our country can be materialized only after the U.S. imperialist aggression

army is forced out of South Korea and the South Korean people overthrow the present puppet regime and the progressive forces have come into power. If the U.S. imperialists get out of South Korea and the democratic and progressive forces with national conscience seize power even now, we are ready to hold negotiations with them on the question of unifying the country by peaceful means." (Answers to the Questions Raised by the Iraqi News Agency.)

The position of our Party and the Government of our Republic with regard to the peaceful unification of the country never rules out the struggle against the U.S. imperialists; it has nothing in common with any "compromise" with the enemy of the nation or with the "theory" on what is called "peaceful transition" of the social system.

History knows no example of colonial rulers or reactionary ruling circles handing over the rein of government of their own will. Especially, the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of world imperialism, are working desperately to keep their colonial rule over South Korea by all means and methods in an attempt to fulfil their ambition to invade the northern half of our Republic and Asia.

National unification can be materialized only through an implacable anti-U.S. imperialist struggle.

In order to force the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and accomplish the cause of national unification, a long-cherished desire of our nation, the revolutionary forces should be reinforced in every way and the revolutionary forces be made overwhelmingly predominant over the counter-revolutionary forces.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"We can say that the unification of Korea and the attainment of the Korean people's cause of national liberation depend, in the final analysis, on the preparation of the three revolutionary forces. They are, firstly, the socialist forces of North Korea, secondly, the revolutionary forces of South Korea and thirdly, the international revolutionary forces. While striving to strengthen and develop the revolutionary forces in North and South Korea, we are fighting to develop the international revolutionary movement and cement solidarity with it." (Answers to the Questions Raised by Delegation of the Democratic Youth League of Finland for the "Kansan Uutiset," central organ of the Communist Party of Finland.)

For the unification of the country we must not only firmly build up the internal forces of the Korean revolution on a nation-wide scale by reinforcing the political, economic and military might of the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic, the decisive guarantee for national unification, and, at the same time, intensifying the revolutionary struggle in South Korea and increasing its revolutionary forces but also cement solidarity with the

international revolutionary forces.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's theory and line of strengthening the revolutionary forces in every possible way for the attainment of the cause of national unification have been splendidly translated into reality through the actual struggle of the Korean people.

The people in the northern half have been rallied more closely than ever before around our Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our people, and have grown into invincible revolutionary forces. Our working people upholding the pre-eminent leadership of the Leader have devoted all their energy and wisdom to the revolution and construction, with the result that the economic might and defense power of our country have been reinforced further still and the northern half of our Republic has been converted into a stronger and mightier base for national unification, into a powerful base of the Korean revolution.

The revolutionary forces in South Korea, too, have rapidly grown in number and strength to become an invincible one.

The revolutionaries and people in South Korea have equipped themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and have been successfully developing their revolutionary struggle in accordance with the line and strategy and tactics of the South Korean revolution and the country's unification which were advanced by the Leader.

The bitter experiences of the South Korean people in their life brought them to full realization that the peaceful unification of the country can be realized only when the U.S. imperialist aggressors are driven out of South Korea and their lackeys, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, smashed. And they are now putting up all forms of ever more vigorous revolutionary struggle against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs so as to achieve the unification of the country, their ardent desire, at the earliest possible date.

Their struggle is becoming all the more organized, striking roots deep in the midst of workers and peasants, the main forces of the revolution, and is being developed into an anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle with the participation of the broad masses of

(Continued from page 26)

The independent national economy established in the northern half of the Republic encourages more vigorously the people in the southern half in their national-salvation struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. By establishing the solid foundation of the independent national economy, we now have reliable economic assets conducive to rapidly rehabilitating the ruined South Korean economy and to stabilizing and improving in a short space of time the living of the people in the southern half, who

people.

The ever-intensifying revolutionary struggle of the people in South Korea is precipitating the crisis of U.S. imperialist colonial rule, throwing the U.S. imperialists and their stooges into utter confusion.

Panic-stricken, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are running wild with fascist suppression of the South Korean people. But the South Korean people will never fail to drive out the U.S. imperialists and smash the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

While increasing its internal revolutionary forces, our revolution has also strengthened and developed its international solidarity.

Our people's just struggle for national unification is receiving increasing support and encouragement from the revolutionary people of the world, and the voices of the world people and the unbiased public opinions are becoming louder as days go by, opposing the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression and war. The U.S. imperialists are all the more isolated internationally and are rejected by the revolutionary peoples everywhere in the world and bogged down deeper in an inextricable mire.

All this testifies to the correctness and great vitality of the fatherland unification programme put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Our people's struggle for the unification of the fatherland constitutes an important link in the chain of the revolutionary struggle of the world peoples for peace and democracy, national independence and social progress; it develops in a close link with the latter. The active support and encouragement extended by the revolutionary peoples of the world to our people in their struggle for the unification of the fatherland is lending an enormous, spurring strength to us in accelerating our country's unification.

Under the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution, our people will build up the powerful internal forces of the revolution, wage a decisive struggle, cementing their solidarity with the international revolutionary forces, drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea, and attain the country's independent, peaceful unification without fail.

wander on the verge of starvation, after the U.S. imperialist aggressors are driven out and the fatherland is unified.

Today, under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and drawing on the successes attained in the building of the independent national economy, our people are raising higher the flame of the great revolutionary upsurge on all the fronts of economic construction and defence upbuilding for the complete victory of socialism and for the ultimate victory of our revolution.

Support of the Anti-imperialist National-liberation Struggle of the Three Continents' Peoples—An Important Principle of Our Party's Foreign Policy

Today a fierce national liberation struggle against imperialism is being waged in Asia, Africa and Latin America by hundreds of millions of people who have been oppressed and exploited by western capitalism and imperialism for centuries.

Having risen in struggle holding high the banner of anti-imperialist national-liberation, the peoples of these continents are valiantly fighting to thoroughly accomplish the cause of national liberation, frustrating all the aggressive schemes of the imperialists. Peoples who have already attained political independence are fighting to clear the aftermath of colonial rule and create a new life, while peoples still groaning under the imperialist colonial yoke are heroically fighting in arms for independence.

The chains of colonial slavery are falling apart everywhere under the powerful impact of national-liberation struggle; the colonial system of imperialism which has spelled so many miseries and sufferings for humanity is crumbling to dust.

The imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism are desperate to check by all means the mighty flood-tides of the national-liberation movement which are surging with an irresistible force.

In particular, U.S. imperialism employs the most shameless means of military aggression including war of aggression, armed intervention, military coup, etc., in an attempt to strangle the national-liberation movement of the peoples in the three continents. At the same time, it resorts to all sorts of crafty means of neo-colonialism such as economic penetration using "aid" as a bait and reactionary ideological-cultural offensive. However, with no desperate attempt nor crafty trick can the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism check the national-liberation movement of the peoples in the three continents.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic have always rendered active support and encouragement to the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples in their struggle against imperialism for freedom and liberation, and regard it as an important principle of their foreign policy.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, elucidated as follows:

"Our Party and Government consider it an important principle of their foreign policy to support the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples against imperialism for freedom and liberation." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 333.)

This principle of our Party's foreign policy clarified by Comrade Kim Il Sung stems from the internationalist duty to be performed for early victory of the world revolution and reflects the lofty aspiration of our people to expedite the common triumph of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle.

This principle which forms an important link of our Party's foreign policy is based on the scientific analysis of the position of national-liberation movement as a part of the world revolution and its role in the world revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius Leader of revolution, said:

"The national-liberation movement of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples, along with the revolutionary struggle of the international working class for socialism, is a great revolutionary force of our times and a powerful factor in world peace." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 330.)

He also said:

"This struggle and the revolutionary struggle of the international working class for socialism constitute the two major revolutionary forces of our times. These struggles are united into one stream which will carry imperialism to its grave." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 520.)

The historical position of the national-liberation movement which is the great revolutionary force of our times and one of the two big revolutionary forces, is defined by its important role in the development of the world revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung gave an all-round elucidation to the importance of the role being played by the national-liberation movement of the Asian,

African and Latin-American peoples in the development of the world revolution at the present time and to its significance.

The great significance of the role of the national-liberation movement of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples in the development of the world revolution lies, first of all, in that the movement is dealing blows at imperialism on the most fierce anti-imperialist battle front of the world revolution. And it also lies in that the movement is administering the most crushing blow to imperialism, thereby greatly contributing to expediting its final doom.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The flames of liberation struggle are fierce... in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Imperialism is meeting with a determined resistance of the peoples and dealt most severe blows in these areas." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 318.)

Asia, Africa and Latin America have now been turned into the most fierce battle front against imperialism. This is giving the most severe blow to imperialism, thus hastening its process of doom at very high speed.

Imperialism which had suffered the first blow from the October Revolution received the most severe blow from the triumph of revolution in a number of countries including our country. It is now being dealt telling blows by the national-liberation revolutionary struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples.

Particularly, U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of imperialism, received the first ignominious defeat in its history from the Korean people in the war of aggression against Korea, and started on the downhill turn. Afterwards, it was dealt another bitter blow by the victory of the Cuban revolution, and is meeting a shameful defeat in Viet Nam today.

A series of events that have taken place in the international arena since World War II show that the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples struggling on the most fierce battle front against imperialism have made a historical contribution to expediting the final doom of imperialism by giving direct, serious blows to imperialism.

The struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples against imperialism and colonialism is a sacred, just struggle for freedom and liberation of hundreds of millions of people who have been oppressed and humiliated, and at the same time, it is a great struggle to cut off the life line of imperialism and colonialism.

Exploitation and oppression of Asian, African and Latin-American countries have for centuries provided imperialism with the basis for its existence. Imperialism still reaps thousands of millions of dollar from these countries every year. It is due to colonial exploitation and plunder that imperialism has grown fat as we see today.

Imperialism can hardly exist without colonial exploitation. For imperialism, colonies are its life line.

Today, the anti-imperialist, anti-colonial struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples plays an historical role in liquidating the condition of existence of imperialist Western Europe and imperialist North America by cutting off the life line of world imperialism.

Proceeding from the position of the national-liberation movement as a component part of the world revolution and its role in the world revolution, our Party regards it as the sacred internationalist duty and one of the most important tasks for hastening the triumph of the world revolution to render active support to the national-liberation struggle of the peoples of the three continents.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The socialist countries, as bases of the world revolution, should resolutely oppose the war policy of the imperialists and their colonial predatory policy, and assist the oppressed nations energetically in all their revolutionary struggles. This will strengthen the allied forces of the socialist countries and the international working class, and is the way to hastening the common victory in the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle." ("Progressive Journalists of the Five Continents, Wield Your Powerful Revolutionary Pen and Sternly Condemn U.S. Imperialism," pp. 8-9.)

It is the bounden internationalist duty of the socialist countries and the international working class and the pressing requirement of development of the world revolution to give active assistance, morally and materially, to all kinds of liberation struggles including armed struggle waged by the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples to free themselves from the yoke of imperialism.

The principle of our Party's foreign policy on giving active support to the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle of the peoples of the three continents derives from the internationalist duty to expedite the victory of the world revolution, and from the Marxist-Leninist, principled stand of our Party which regards the development of the international revolutionary forces and strengthening of solidarity with them as the important factor in the victory of the Korean revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Government of the Republic and the Korean people, regarding it as an important factor in the victory of the Korean revolution to strengthen their solidarity with the international revolutionary forces opposing U.S. imperialism, will unite with all the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. forces in the world, and render positive support and encouragement to the struggle of the peoples of all countries against U.S. imperialism."

(Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 583.)

The Korean revolution is a part of the world revolution, and the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people is closely connected with the struggle of the peoples of the whole world for peace, democracy, national-independence and socialism.

The international revolutionary forces constitute the international force of assistance to our revolution, and strengthening solidarity with them is the way of further maturing the international factor in the victory of the Korean revolution.

That is why our Party and people have consistently rendered active support and encouragement to the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples in their struggle against imperialism for freedom and liberation.

Today our Party and people are exerting every possible effort to give assistance to the Vietnamese people in their just resistance war against U.S. imperialism for national salvation which has become the focus of struggle between the revolutionary forces and the counter-revolutionary forces. We Korean people expressed our determination that we would dispatch our volunteers to Vietnam and assist their struggle with blood if the Vietnamese people request us. At the same time, we proposed to send international volunteers there.

Our Party and people resolutely support the Cuban people in their heroic struggle to safeguard their revolutionary gains and build socialism right under the nose of U.S. imperialism, frustrating the enemy's aggressive machination in a determined posture.

Our Party and people support and express militant solidarity with the struggle of the Laotian people for national independence, the struggle of the Cambodian people for defence of the territorial integrity and national sovereignty against the aggression and interference of U.S. imperialism and its stooges, and the struggle of the Japanese people against U.S. imperialism and the monopoly capital at home and for the complete independence of the country, democracy and peace.

Our Party and people render positive support and encouragement to the struggle of the peoples of the UAR, Syria, Iraq and other Arab countries against armed invasion of U.S. imperialism and its stooges, Zionists, and for the defence of national independence and for a new life, and the valiant armed struggle of the Palestinian people for the country's liberation and independence. We support and express solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau) and other African peoples for freedom and liberation and the revolutionary struggle of the Latin-American peoples including the peoples of Venezuela, Colombia, Guatemala, Bolivia, the

Republic of Dominica who are waging valiant armed struggles against U.S. imperialism and pro-U.S. reactionary dictatorships.

Our Party and people support the peoples of Algeria, Guinea, the People's Republic of Congo, Tanzania, Mauritania, Southern Yemen, the Yemeni Arab Republic, Burundi, Somalia, Zambia and other newly-independent countries of Asia and Africa in their struggle for consolidation of national independence and prosperity of their countries against imperialism and colonialism. We bend great efforts to developing the relation of friendship and co-operation with them.

Our Party always makes every effort to develop the anti-imperialist national-liberation movement with action.

It finds expression in the fact that our Party and Government have made consistent efforts to establish economic relations and develop trade with newly-independent countries of Asia and Africa on the principle of complete equality and mutual benefit.

Reflected in the foreign trade policy of our Party and Government is our earnest aspiration to help those newly-independent countries to attain complete political and economic independence from imperialists and the peoples of these countries to gain national prosperity.

The independent and principled foreign policy of our Party which reflects the lofty aspiration of our people to attain the victory of the common cause of peace, democracy, national-independence and socialism, enjoys the support of the revolutionary people of the world and an increasing number of countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Through the mutual support in the joint struggle against the common enemy, the relations of friendship and co-operation between Korea and newly-independent countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America are growing and developing as days pass by.

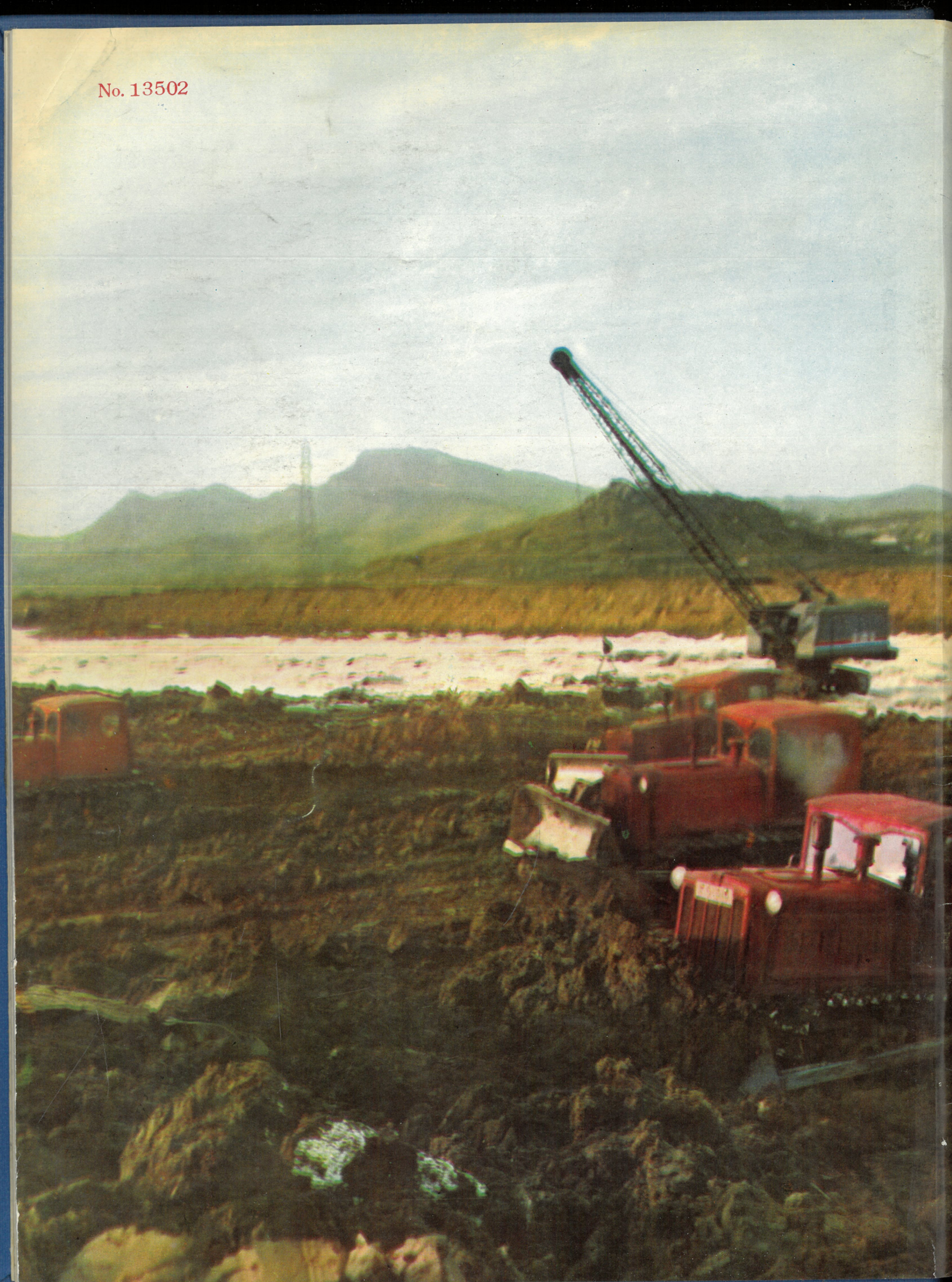
These countries give their positive support to the Korean people in their just cause of unifying the fatherland independently after driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea.

Our Party and people, who are marching forward holding aloft the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, will remain invariably on the side of the Asian, African, and Latin-American peoples fighting for freedom and liberation against imperialism, and will actively support and encourage their just struggle. By so doing, we will strengthen the international solidarity of our revolution and contribute to the development of the world revolution.

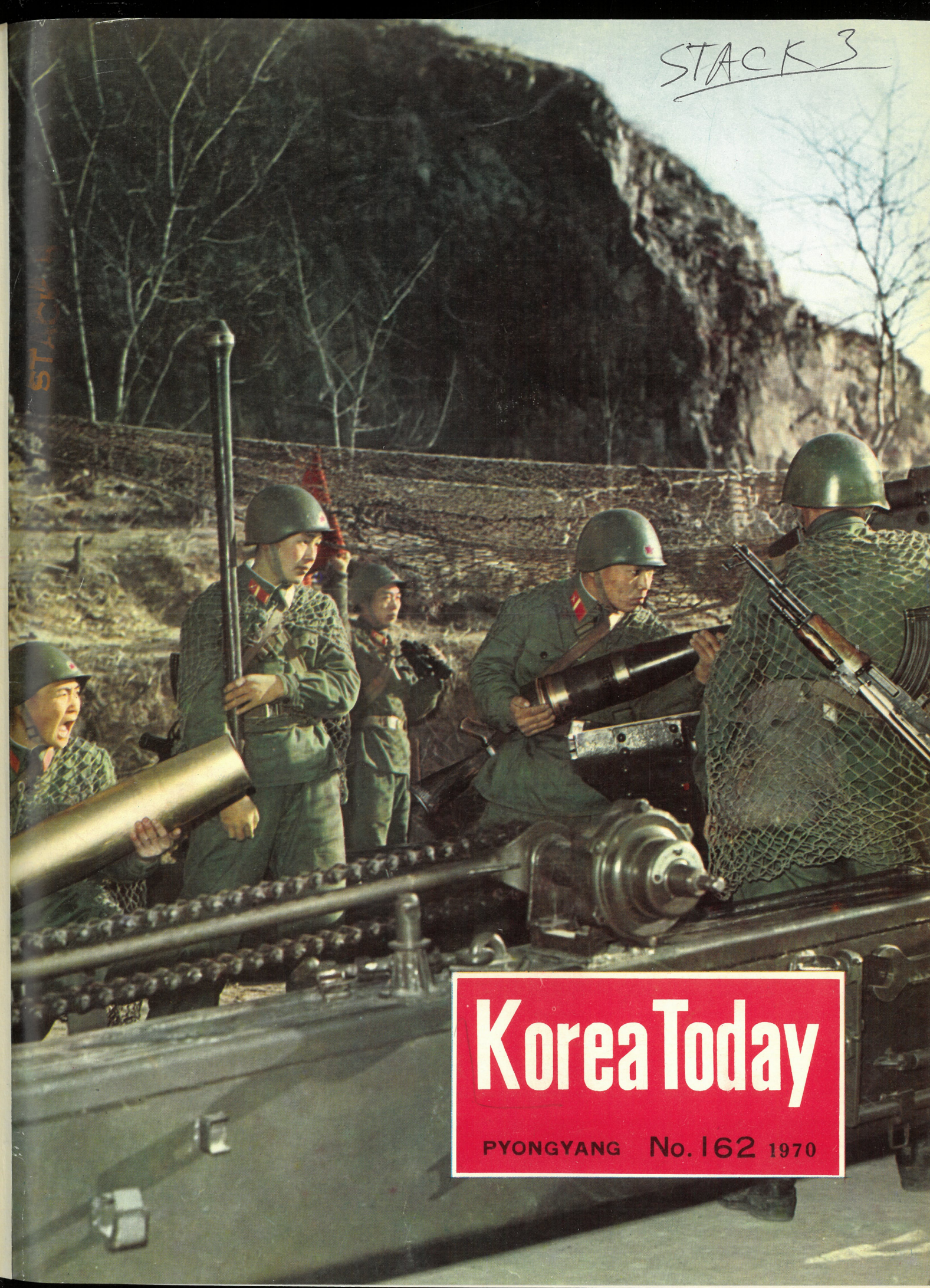


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